OCKBROOK IN THE 1820s

Marion Johnson

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OCKBROOK and BORROWASH LOCAL HISTORY SERIES Nº 4

By the same author:

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Ockbrook and its Parson: Samuel Hey 1810-1852 (1991)

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ISBN 1 873064 03 9

Published by Marion Johnson, Greenway Publishing,
199, Victoria Ave. Borrowash, Derby. DE7 3HG

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INTRODUCTION

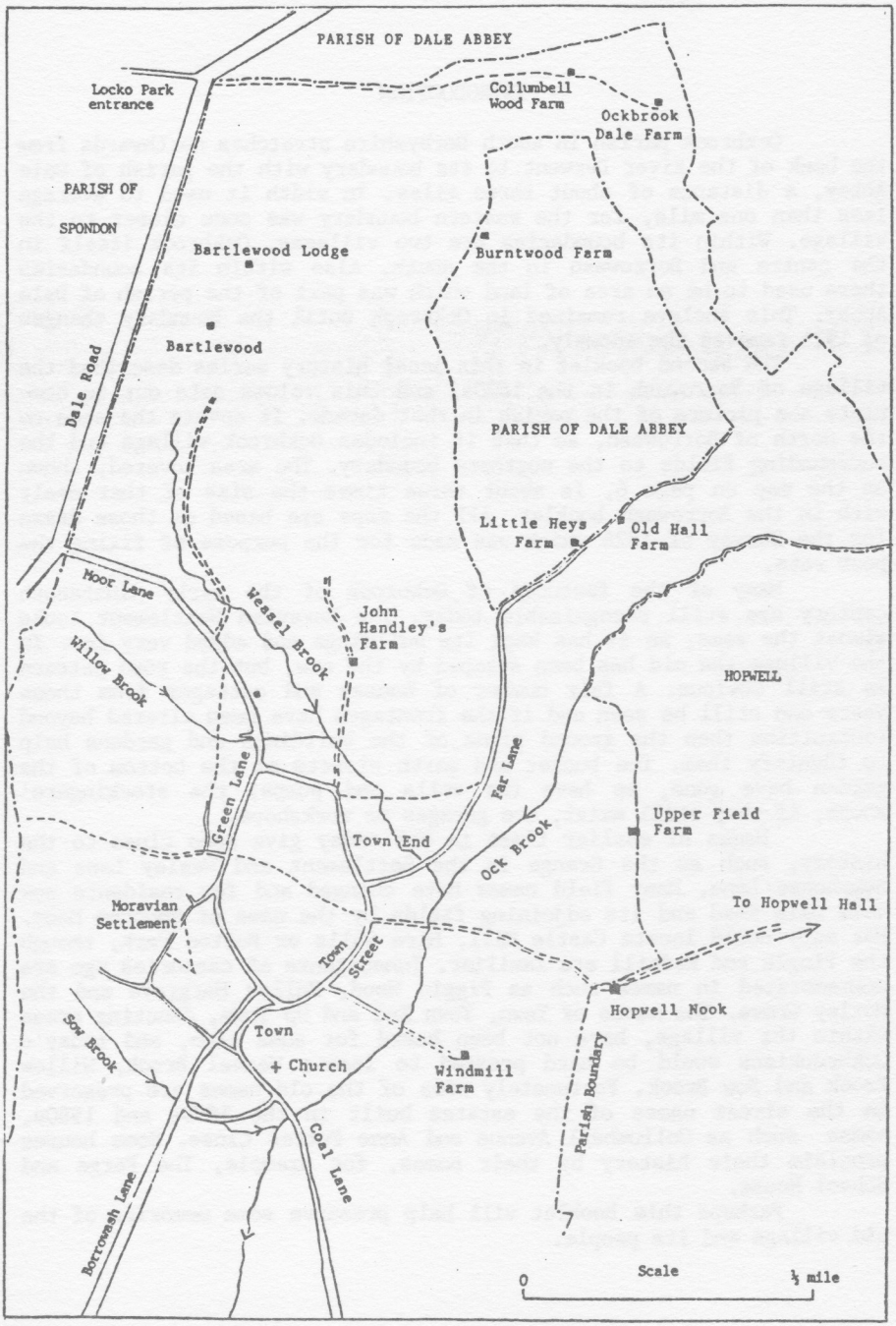
Ockbrook parish in south Derbyshire stretches northwards from the bank of the River Derwent to its boundary with the parish of Dale Abbey, a distance of about three miles. In width it used to average less than one mile, for the western boundary was once closer to the village. Within its boundaries are two villages, Ockbrook itself in the centre and Borrowash in the south. Also within its boundaries there used to be an area of land which was part of the parish of Dale Abbey. This enclave remained in Ockbrook until the boundary changes of 1911 removed the anomaly.

The second booklet in this local history series described the village of Borrowash in the 1820s, and this volume sets out to complete the picture of the parish in that decade. It covers the area to the north of Borrowash, so that it includes Ockbrook village and the surrounding fields to the northern boundary. The area covered, shown on the map on page 6, is about three times the size of that dealt with in the Borrowash booklet. All the maps are based on those drawn for the Survey of 1826 which was made for the purpose of fixing the poor rate.

Many of the features of Ockbrook of the early nineteenth century are still recognisable today. The Moravian Settlement looks almost the same, as it has kept its buildings and added very few. In the village the old has been swamped by the new, but the road pattern is still obvious. A fair number of houses and cottages from those years can still be seen and if the frontages have been altered beyond recognition then the ground plans of the buildings and gardens help to identify them. The bucket and earth closets at the bottom of the garden have gone, as have the wells and pumps; the stockingers' shops, if they still exist, are garages or workshops.

Names of earlier times in use today give some clues to the history, such as the Grange in the Settlement and Wesley Lane and Bakehouse Lane. Many field names have changed and few residents now call Dale Road and its adjoining fields by the name of Spondon Moor. Not many could locate Castle Hill, Mire Galls or Button Park, though the Pingle and Redhill are familiar. Inhabitants of centuries ago are commemorated in names such as Piggin Wood, Hollow Hargrave and the Morley Grove. The names of Town, Town End and Up Town, denoting areas within the village, have not been heard for some time, and today's Ockbrookians would be hard pressed to locate Weasel Brook, Willow Brook and Sow Brook. Fortunately some of the old names are preserved in the street names of the estates built in the 1970s and 1980s, names such as Collumbell Avenue and Anne Potter Close. Some houses proclaim their history by their names, for example, The Forge and School House.

Perhaps this booklet will help preserve some memories of the old village and its people.



THE NORTHERN PART OF OCKBROOK PARISH, 1826

1. IN THIS PARISH.....

The year 1820 was rung in by the church bells, as was the custom. There were three bells to ring; one, nearly three hundred years old, was inscribed with the words 'Jhesus be oure Spede'. The 1611 bell had 'God save his Church' and the 1664 bell, 'God save our King'. The church was safe enough because the steeple had been re-built only seven years before this date and soon after the old nave had been enlarged and re-roofed. The king, George III, was not so secure for he died in January 1820. He was succeeded by his son, George IV, who reigned until his death in June 1830, so it is the village of his decade that is to be examined here.

There were in the whole parish about 1,200 people to hear the bells, less than half of these in the village of Ockbrook. Within this village there were about fifty people over the age of sixty and these would remember the years when the parish had been very different. Their early years had been spent in a community dependent on farming. The arable land was in the open fields in which the yeomen cultivated their long, narrow strips under a system hundreds of years old. They had seen much of this land enclosed into small fields owned individually by a comparatively small number of farmers. This process of enclosure had been completed by the implementation of the Enclosure Act of 1773, properly called 'An Act for the Dividing and Inclosing several Open Fields, Meadow, Pasture, Common and Waste Grounds within the Liberties of Ockbrook in the County of Derby'. The three open fields, called The Upper, Draycott and Borrowash Fields, were parcelled up into fields or closes. The common pasture of Spondon and Ockbrook Moor in the north, and Ockbrook Meadow and Ockbrook Pasture towards the south were also split up for private ownership.

These elderly residents would remember the troubles which followed the awards made in 1774 in accordance with the act of 1773. The new fields were allocated to the farmers in proportion to their former holdings and 'in satisfaction of their common right'. The most important of these rights had been the pasturing of cattle on the common lands and the loss of this pasture was a great blow to the small land holders. Tithes were abolished at the same time but even with this gain many of the new land holders found that their plots were not sufficient to make a living and some sold their land and had to seek other ways of supporting themselves. Those who had a large allocation of land were able to enlarge their holdings. At this time the patron of the living of Ockbrook was Dame Mary Lake of Hopwell Hall who, in lieu of the tithes, was entitled to many acres in the award. After her death her land was sold and the new owner and patron was Thomas Pares of Leicester and Hopwell. This change came in 1786 when the vicar was the Rev. Joseph Collier. He died in office in 1807, having been the vicar for forty-two years. The next vicar was William Pares, brother of the patron, who died soon after his induction. The parishioners probably did not remember the next vicar for he lived miles away, but they would remember the arrival of his curate in 1810, Samuel Hey, who became the vicar in 1816 and served the parish for forty-two years.

Successive members of the Pares family repaired and added to All Saints' Church. The villagers watched the building of a new chancel in 1803, with a vault for the Pares family, and from that date they would witness the use at the Communion Service of the silver chalice, paten and flagon given by Thomas Pares. They saw a new aisle built in 1814, after the rebuilding of the steeple already referred to; and they saw the vicarage almost doubled in size in the year 1817.

It would also be remembered that Ockbrook had once been much more isolated. The changes resulting from the enclosure included the making and maintenance of new roads. There were now two wide roads all the way to the turnpike road which linked Derby and Nottingham. To the south of the turnpike was the canal with its wharves. There was a new road to the north west, given the name of Moor Lane, which linked the old Green Lane to Dale Road just inside the parish of Spondon. All enclosure roads were forty feet wide from hedge to hedge and this allowed the carts and carriages to use the grass verges when the roads became impassable. The new roads were perfectly straight, cutting across the old open fields. On either side were the newly carved out fields with their equally straight boundaries. From the village the older trackways over the fields to Dale Abbey and to Hopwell had begun to diminish in importance.

Perhaps the biggest change that the elderly inhabitants had seen was in the growth of Borrowash from a hamlet to a village. This was due to its proximity to the canal and to the cotton mills on the Derwent. It was also due to the rapid growth of the hosiery industry. The increase in the number of people earning their living by frame-work knitting was seen in Ockbrook village as well as in Borrowash, Ockbrook having had its sudden rise in population with newcomers settling in the village. The Moravian Settlement, too, grew in size during these years, the girls' and boys' schools were founded, the malting house and inn were built and the congregation shop opened. The hostility between the Moravians and the villagers was perhaps fading in the memories of those who would have heard of it from their parents but not experienced it themselves.

Yet with all these changes Ockbrook village was still predominantly an agricultural community. There were no factories and no employers of large numbers. Many of the family names were those which had existed in the village for generations. The old occupations still flourished so that the village was practically self-supporting.

The men who rang in the New Year were rewarded with ale, a custom that was to continue for many years to come. The payment for the ale was authorised by the Church Wardens, James Moorley and John Walker. James Moorley lived in Flood Street and farmed land in the north of the parish which is where this picture of Ockbrook in the 1820s begins.

2. THE FARMERS OF THE NORTH

There was only one farmer resident in the parish who qualified for the title of gentleman in the directories of the day. This was Edward Hunt, tenant of Bartlewood Lodge Farm. He held one twelfth part of the Lordship of the Manor of Ockbrook. The farm was owned by the Pares family, Thomas Pares until 1824 and then John. The group of buildings, situated just where Bartlewood Lodge stands today, consisted of the house, barn, dovecote, stable, sheds and pig sties; and there was an orchard, a shrubbery and a large fish pond. The land included the fields named the Paddock, Croft, Lawn, and The Spring near to the house, and further away Little Wood Hill, Great Wood Hill, Breast Wood Hill, and Small Hill; in all about sixty-two acres. On the northern border of his farm were the sand pits. The sand Edward Hunt produced was used in making bricks at the Brick Yard and Kiln on Moor Lane, situated in the three acre Brick Kiln Close which he owned. By the Enclosure Award of 1773 this close had come into the possession of William Hunt, father of Edward. Either father or son had added to the property because Edward now also owned four cottages, two houses and more than four acres of land nearer the centre of the village, all of which he let.

It was one of his duties to administer the Potter Charity. Anne Potter, by her will of 1709, had left a piece of land to provide annually twenty shillings for the benefit of the poor. The enclosure and the Charity Commissioners had brought about changes which resulted in the owner of Anne Potter's former home being responsible for providing the twenty shillings, so every Whit Monday Edward Hunt distributed this sum from his house, 'amongst such poor of the parish as have not constant weekly relief, in sums of 6d. each'. In earlier years he had been one of the Overseers of the Poor for the parish. In 1821 he was forty years old, his wife a little younger and his daughter not yet ten. In 1823 his son was born, also called Edward. By the 1830s Edward Hunt had left Bartlewood Lodge and had a farm on Green Lane where he lived until his death in 1838, by which time young Edward was the tenant of Bartlewood Farm.

Adjoining Edward Hunt's farm house and shrubbery were fields which belonged to John Brentnall and access to Bartlewood Lodge from Dale Road lay across Brentnall's land. These were fields carved out of the common land of Spondon Moor at the time of the enclosure so they all had the name of Moor Close, except for one small area called the Bowling Green. (At the enclosure this farm was called Bowling Green House.) Brentnall was not an inhabitant of Ockbrook; he lived at Locko Grange a quarter of a mile outside the boundary. It was at his house where there had been an attempted robbery in 1812. The two burglars were foiled in their attempt by John's son Joseph and the maid who 'valiantly drove them and their four companions in iniquity away'. The same group of men on the same day robbed the home of Samuel Hunt of Ockbrook Mill. (This Hunt was a native of Leicester and not related to Edward Hunt of Bartlewood Lodge). The two chief robbers, Percival Cooke of Dale Abbey and James Tomlinson, were hanged at Derby for their crime, and one accomplice, James Jerram, 'alias Ockbrook Will', disappeared for good.(1) The man they

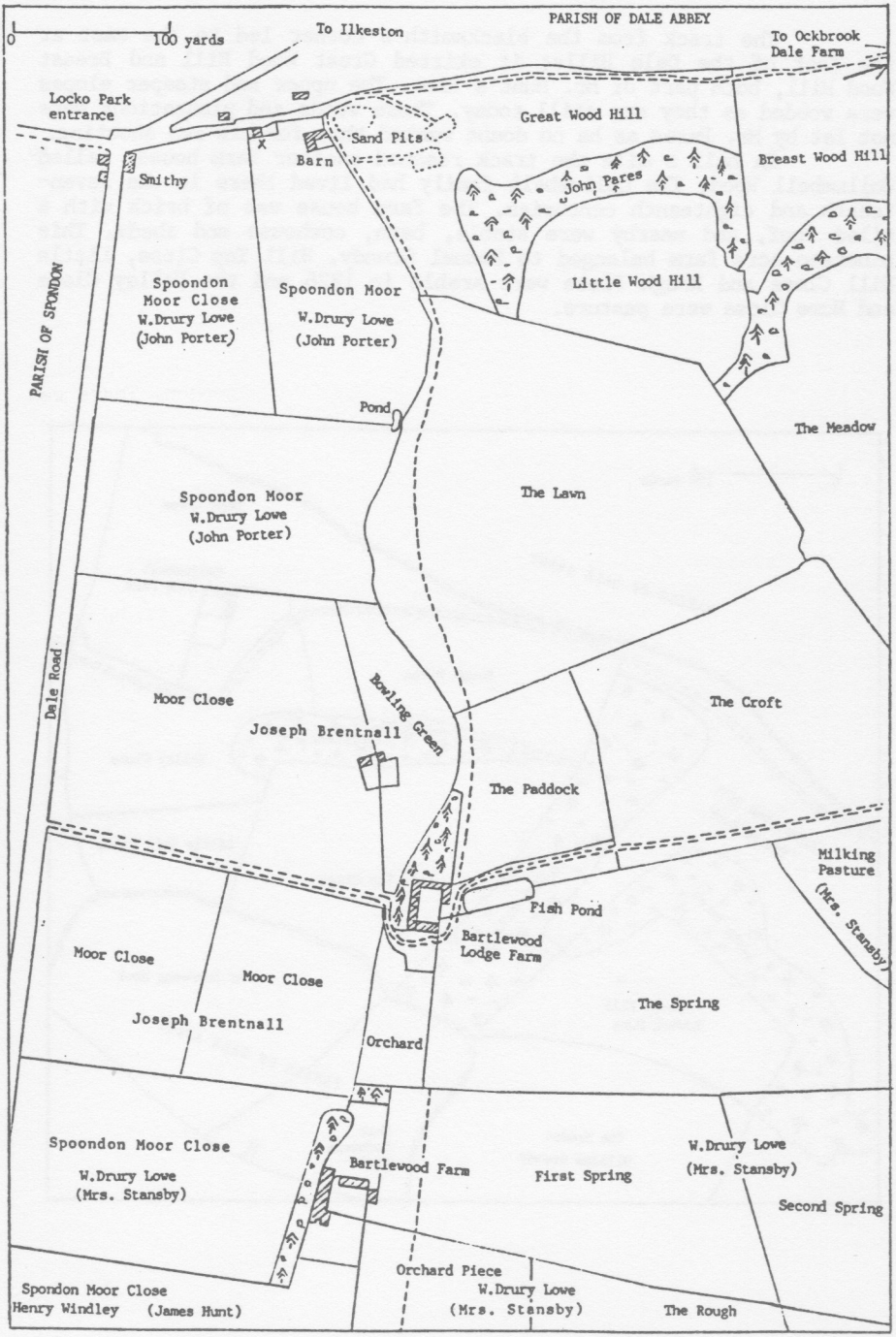
attempted to rob, John Brentnall, 'a most respectable farmer and grazier', died in 1823 and his son Joseph inherited these fields.

Beyond Brentnall's fields, in the extreme north-west of the parish, was another Spondon Moor Close, this one owned by John Porter, blacksmith. In the corner of his field there was a smithy, lying in the angle of Dale Road and the track to Dale Abbey. The sharp bend here has been rounded off and the site of the smithy is now to the north-west of the road. There was a Benjamin Porter, blacksmith, in Spondon in the eighteenth century who had served his apprenticeship under John Jerrom of Ockbrook. We know that there was a John Porter, blacksmith, in Spondon in 1804 because he is recorded in a Bastardy Bond as being willing to indemnify the Overseers of the Poor of Ockbrook against any charges that might arise from the birth of an illegitimate child. (The mother was an Ockbrook girl and the father was from Dale Abbey.) It is highly likely that this blacksmith was the same John Porter and that he lived across the road from his forge, which would put his house in the parish of Spondon. There was no house in Ockbrook occupied by him. As well as owning the field of nearly four acres which surrounded the forge he rented two of Drury-Lowe's Spondon Moor Closes with a barn, stable and fold yard, lying adjacent to his own field. John Porter was in a good position to get work from the farmers moving stock from Dale and Ilkeston to Derby market. The driving of cattle along these roads which were just earth tracks continued well into this century and is still remembered by some local inhabitants.

Cut out of the corner of one of Drury-Lowe's fields was a small plot with a cottage occupied by John Middleton (X on the map). His patch of land had been built on before the enclosure of the fields when this was still common land and for this reason he had to pay an encroachment rent of four pence a year to the overseers. This was the usual practice when squatters built on the common land. John Middleton had married Elizabeth Sheparson at Dale Abbey in 1787 and they were in their fifties when the census was taken in 1821. Then the cottage also housed two young women, one of whom was probably their daughter Rebecca, later to become the wife of William Grundy, a tailor of Dale Abbey.

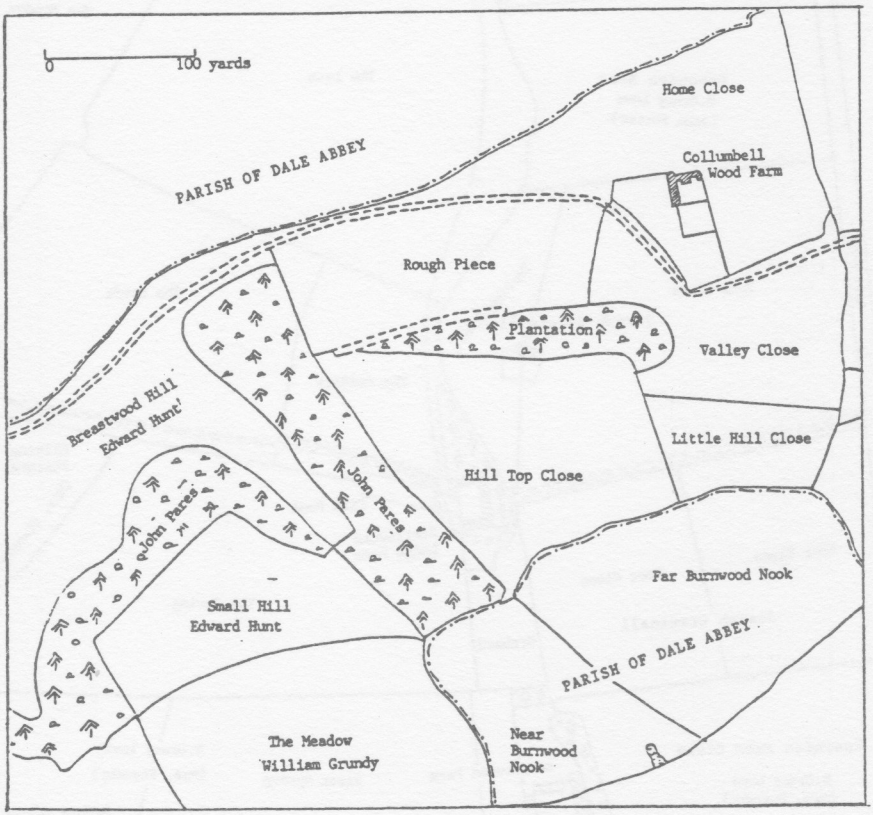
Facing page:-
THE FARMS AND FIELDS OF THE NORTH WEST

The fields are named on the map, with the name of the owner.
Where the land was let the tenant's name follows in brackets.

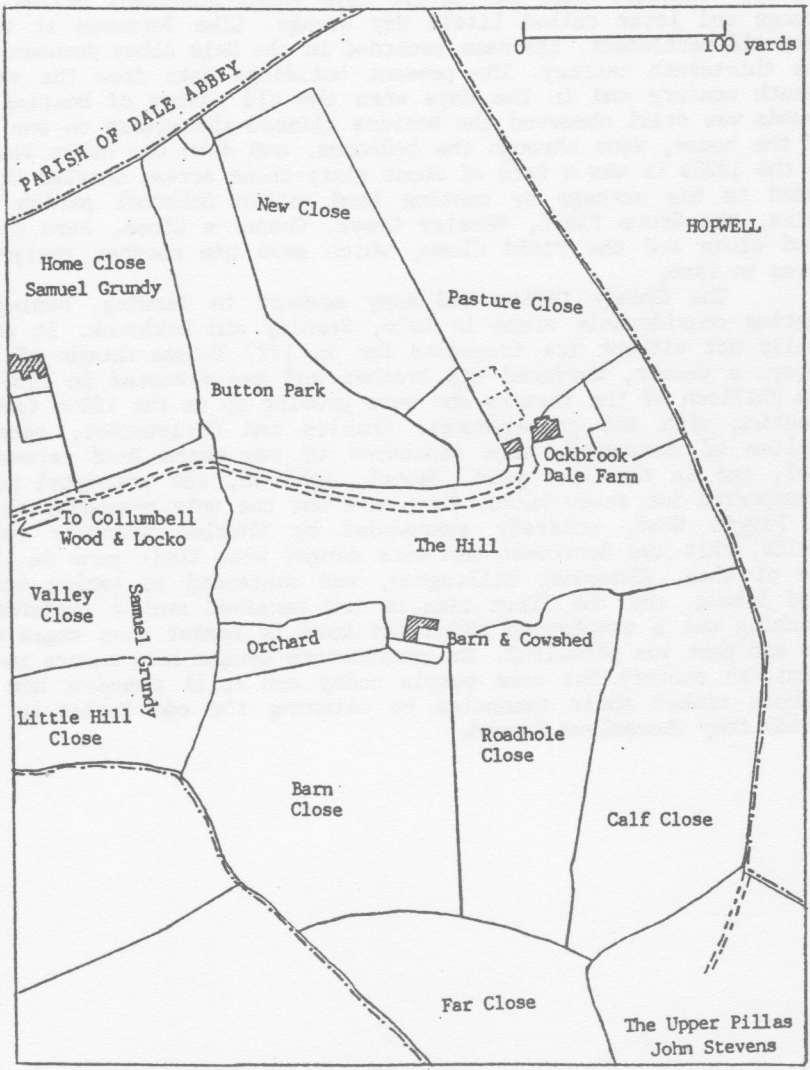

0
100 yards
To Ilkeston
PARISH OF DALE ABBEY
To Ockbrook
Dale Farm
Locko Park
entrance
Great Wood Hill
Breast Wood Hill
Sand Pits
Barn
Smithy
John Pares
Little Wood Hill
PARISH OF SPONDON
Spoondon
Moor Close
W.Drury Lowe
(John Porter)
Spoondon Moor
W.Drury Lowe
(John Porter)
Pond
The Meadow
Spoondon Moor
W.Drury Lowe
(John Porter)
The Lawn
Dale Road
Moor Close
Joseph Brentnall
Bowling Green
The Croft
The Paddock
Milking
Pasture
(Mrs. Stansby)
Fish Pond
Bartlewood
Lodge Farm
Moor Close
Moor Close
Joseph Brentnall
The Spring
Orchard
Spoondon Moor Close
W.Drury Lowe
(Mrs. Stansby)
Bartlewood Farm
First Spring
W.Drury Lowe
(Mrs. Stansby)
Second Spring
Orchard Piece
W.Drury Lowe
(Mrs. Stansby)
Spondon Moor Close
Henry Windley (James Hunt)
The Rough

The track from the blacksmith's corner led to the east at the foot of the Dale Hills; it skirted Great Wood Hill and Breast Wood Hill, both part of Mr. Hunt's farm. The upper and steeper slopes were wooded as they are still today. These woods and plantations were not let by Mr. Pares as he no doubt wanted them for his own shooting.

In half a mile the track reached another farm house, called Collumbell Wood. The Collumbell family had lived there in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The farm house was of brick with a tiled roof, and nearby were stable, barn, cowhouse and sheds. This nineteen acre farm belonged to Samuel Grundy. Hill Top Close, Little Hill Close and Rough Piece were arable in 1826 and the Valley Close and Home Close were pasture.



The track continued beyond Grundy's farm and just before it reached the eastern boundary of the parish it led into the fold yard of a small, compact farm known as Ockbrook Dale Farm. It was owned by William Drury-Lowe of Locko and tenanted by William Smith. His farm was just over 26 acres in extent and the land divided into eight fields. Barn Close and Calf Close were arable in 1826; Pasture Close, New Close, Button Park, Far Close, Road Hole Close and The Hill were all grass or grazing land. This gave William Smith about three times as much pasture as arable on his farm, and in addition to the barn and stable near the farm house he had a cowshed, barn and yard some distance away on the hill.



All of the farming land so far described lies at the northern end of the parish, but two other northerly farms are not found in the 1826 Survey because they lay in the enclave which was part of the parish of Dale Abbey. One of these was Burntwood Farm, later called Burnwood. In the fourteenth century it had the name Brendwood, indicating a farm set up in a woodland clearing made by burning. Burnwood farm building dates from 1767 and one of the barns from 1755. The farmer of this land, about seventy-four acres, was William Grundy. He rented one field which was over the boundary in Ockbrook; this was The Meadow owned by the Pares. The other farm in the Dale Abbey enclave, but right on the boundary, was in the hands of another Grundy,- Charles. This was Little Heys Farm, sometimes called Dale Grange and later called Little Hey Grange. Like Burnwood it was a very old settlement, its name recorded in the Dale Abbey documents of the thirteenth century. The present buildings date from the seventeenth century and in the days when the old custom of beating the bounds was still observed the beaters climbed the stairs on one side of the house, went through the bedrooms, and down the other stairs. In the 1820s it was a farm of about sixty-three acres. Charles Grundy added to his acreage by renting land within Ockbrook parish from Pares, the Grove Field, Moseley Grove, Cooper's Close, Barn Close, Wood Close and the Field Close, which gave him another forty-five acres to farm.

The Grundy family had many members in farming, owning or renting considerable areas in Dale, Stanley and Ockbrook. It was a family not without its tragedies for in 1787 Thomas Grundy of Dale Abbey, a weaver, murdered his brother and was executed in 1788.(2) The children of the farmers who were growing up in the 1820s took to poaching with sad consequences. Charles and Christopher, sons of William of Burntwood, were sentenced to two years hard labour in 1837, and in the same year, Samuel, aged 30, was sentenced to be transported for seven years. They were not the only poachers; it was in Piggin Wood, entirely surrounded by Charles Grundy's rented fields, that two Borrowash men were caught with their guns in 1827. One of them, Alexander Millington, was sentenced to twelve months hard labour, not the first time he had received such a punishment. Poaching was a temptation which was hard to resist when wages were low and game was plentiful. The punishments became less severe in the twentieth century but some people today can still remember how the tenants risked their tenancies by catching the odd rabbit on the fields they themselves farmed.

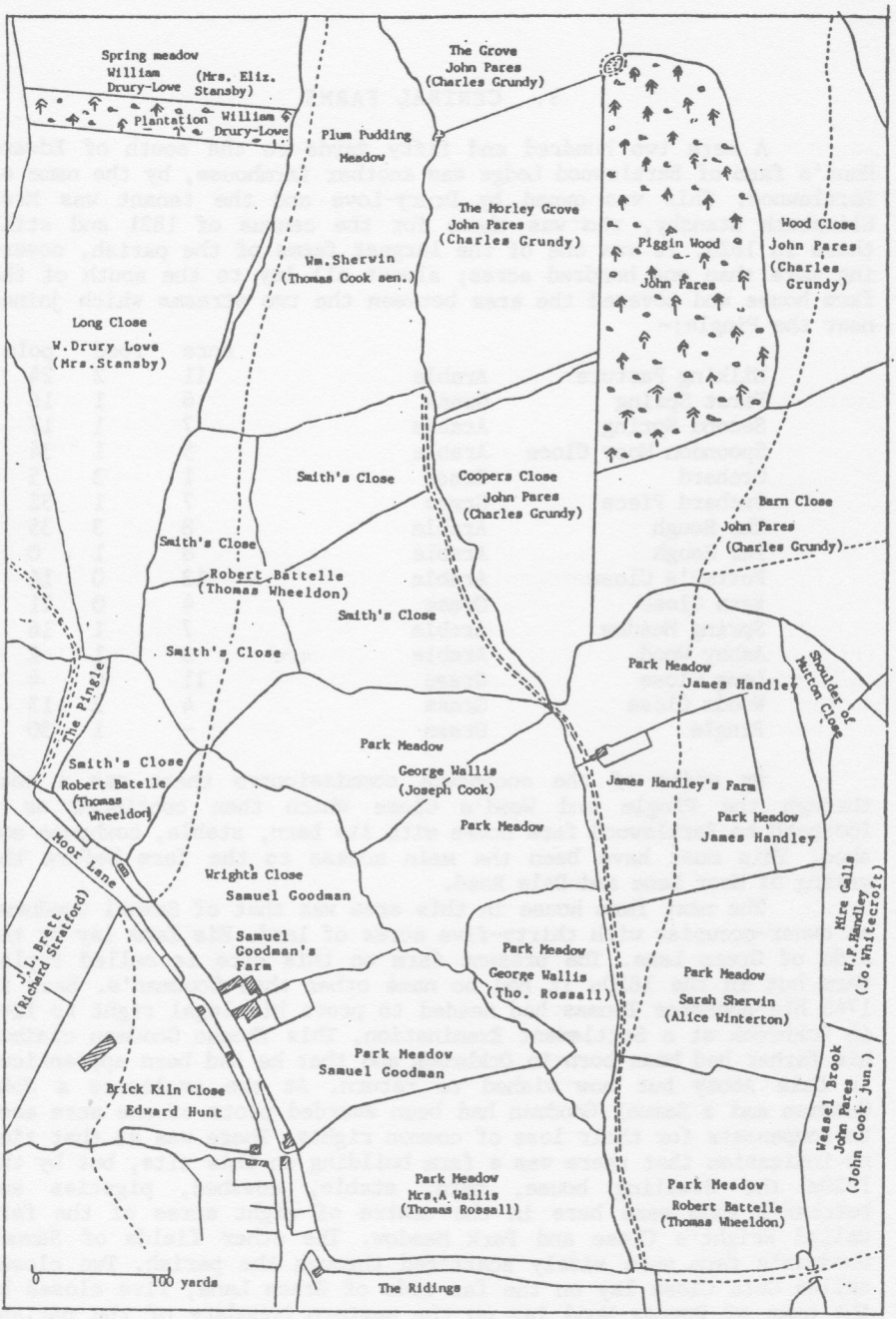
3. CENTRAL FARMS

A mere two hundred and fifty yards to the south of Edward Hunt's farm of Bartlewood Lodge was another farmhouse, by the name of Bartlewood. This was owned by Drury-Lowe and the tenant was Mrs. Elizabeth Stansby, who was there for the census of 1821 and still there in 1828. It was one of the largest farms of the parish, covering more than one hundred acres; almost all lay to the south of the farm house and covered the area between the two streams which joined near the Pingle:-

		acre	rood	pole
Milking Pasture	Arable	11	2	24
First Spring	Grass	6	1	16
Second Spring	Arable	7	1	17
Spoondon Moor Close	Arable	5	1	34
Orchard	Grass	1	3	5
Orchard Piece	Grass	7	1	32
The Rough	Arable	8	3	35
Far Rough	Arable	8	1	0
Potter's Close	Arable	13	0	16
Barn Close	Grass	4	0	21
Spring Meadow	Arable	7	1	16
Ashby Wood	Arable	3	1	2
Long Close	Grass	11	0	4
Woods Close	Grass	4	2	13
Pingle	Grass	-	1	30

By order of the enclosure commissioners there was a road through the Pingle and Wood's Close which then continued as a footpath to Bartlewood farm house with its barn, stable, cowhouse and shed. This must have been the main access to the farm before the making of Moor Lane and Dale Road.

The next farm house in this area was that of Samuel Goodman, an owner-occupier with thirty-five acres of land. His farm lay by the side of Green Lane. The present farm on this site is called Poplar Farm but in the 1820s it had no name other than Goodman's. Back in 1746 his ancestor Thomas had needed to prove his legal right to live in Ockbrook at a Settlement Examination. This Thomas Goodman claimed his father had been born in Ockbrook and that he had been apprenticed in Dale Abbey but now wished to return. At the enclosure a John Goodman and a Samuel Goodman had been awarded plots of one acre each to compensate for their loss of common rights. There was at that time no indication that there was a farm building on this site, but by the 1820s the dwelling house, barn, stable, cowshed, pigsties and butcher's shop were here in the centre of eight acres of the farm called Wright's Close and Park Meadow. The other fields of Samuel Goodman's farm were widely scattered through the parish. Two closes called Cote Close lay on the far side of Green Lane, five closes by the name of Burrow Wood lay on the western boundary of the parish, Moor Close was by the side of Moor Lane and Far Common Close by Weasel Brook. All of this land had been acquired since the enclosure when these fields had been granted to at least eight different



THE CENTRAL FARM LANDS

owners. Many were fields newly carved out of the common land in 1774, their rectangular shape by now clearly marked by the obligatory quick-thorn hedges.

Samuel was forty-nine at the beginning of the decade and he lived here with his second wife Jane and three sons and three daughters all under the age of fifteen. He was one of the guardians of the poor in 1822; he attended vestry meetings and was one of the 12 or so who approved the surveyors' accounts; he paid to have a family pew in church. Even so we find that he was brought to the Quarter Sessions in 1829 charged with having false weights. He was found guilty and fined five shillings with ten shillings costs. He died in 1834 aged sixty-three and his wife continued to farm here with the help of her son Samuel at least until 1851 when she was the head of the household at the age of seventy.

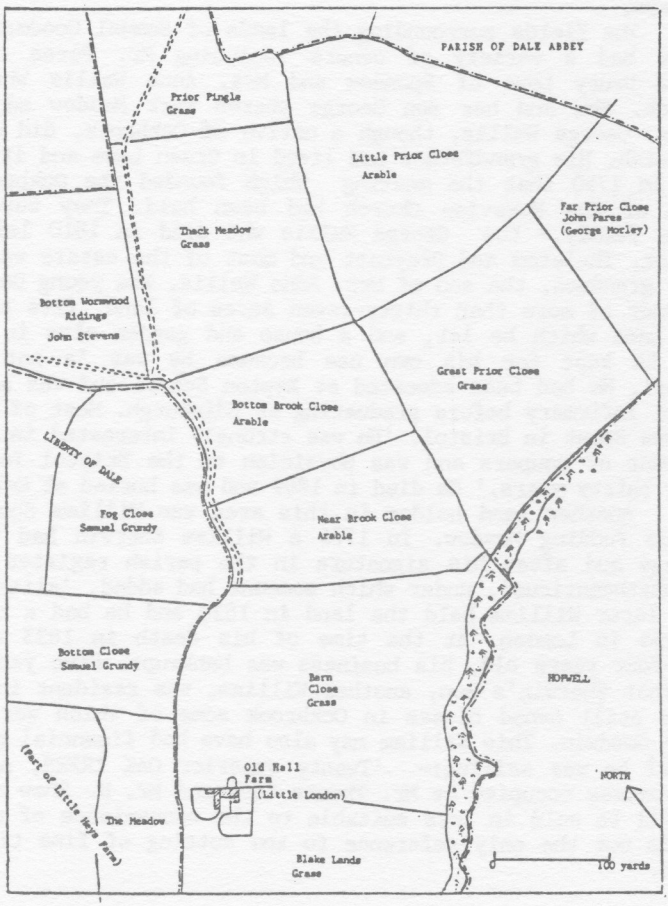
Also in this area was the farm of James Handley, one of the smallest farms in the parish. The farm house, on the site of the present Fields Farm, lay at the edge of his four fields which covered a mere eight acres. Before 1820 his brother William Fletcher Handley had held Field Farm whilst James was farming in Green Lane at Yew Tree Farm.

The fields surrounding the lands of Samuel Goodman and James Handley had a variety of owners including Mr. Pares of Hopwell, William Drury Lowe of Spondon and Mrs. Anne Wallis who lived in Ockbrook. She and her son George shared Park Meadow adjoining the Ridings. George Wallis, though a native of Ockbrook, did not live in the parish. His grandfather had lived in Green Lane and it was in his house in 1750 that the meeting which founded the Ockbrook congregation of the Moravian Church had been held. They were a fairly wealthy family,- the George Wallis who died in 1810 left lands in Ockbrook, Thulston and Draycott and most of the estate was inherited by his grandson, the son of Mrs. Anne Wallis. The young George became the owner of more than thirty-seven acres of land, five tenements in Green Lane which he let, and a house and garden also in Green Lane which he kept for his own use because he was 'a not infrequent visitor'. He had been educated at Repton School and was a student at Bristol Infirmary before graduating at Edinburgh. Most of his working life was spent in Bristol. 'He was strongly interested in the medical treatment of paupers and was physician to the Bristol Infirmary for nearly thirty years.' He died in 1869 and was buried at Ockbrook.

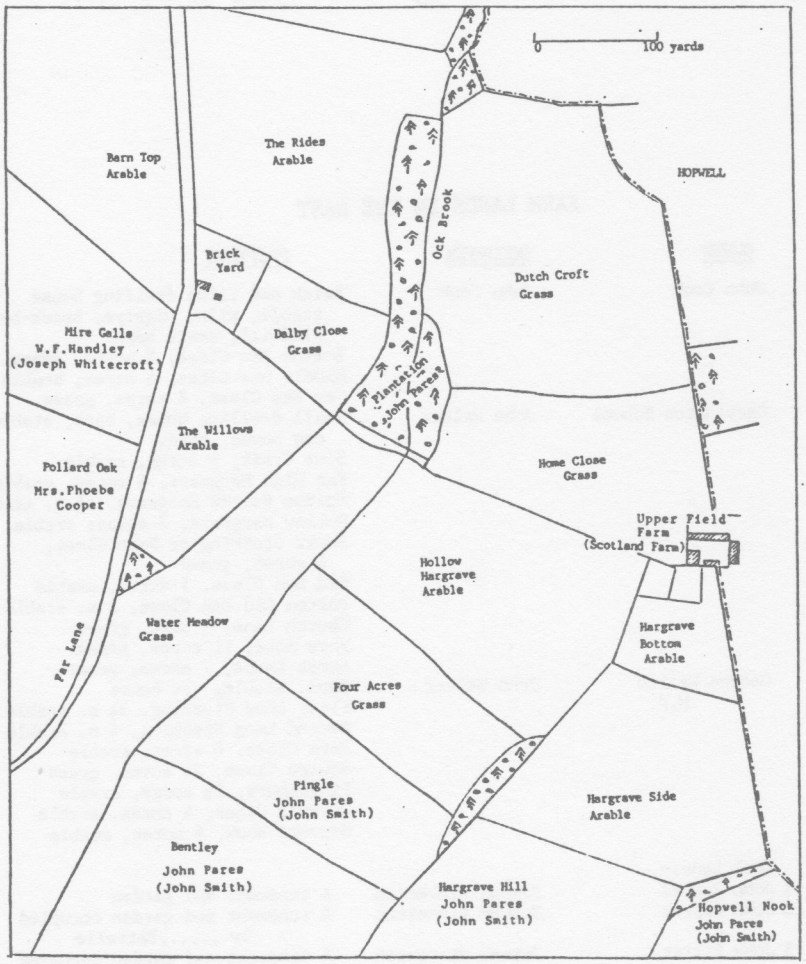
Another land holder in this area was William Sherwin, owner of Plum Pudding Meadow. In 1776 a William Sherwin had witnessed a marriage and after his signature in the parish register he wrote, 'Philomathematicus', under which someone had added, 'alias Tom Fool'. But a later William held the land in 1820 and he had a book selling business in London. At the time of his death in 1823 when he was sixty-four years old, his business was bankrupt. Five years later we find that Sherwin's son, another William, was resident in Stapleford and he still owned closes in Ockbrook some of which were rented by Samuel Goodwin. This William may also have had financial problems for in 1827 he was selling:- 'Twenty superior OAK TREES, now lying on the premises occupied by Mr. Thomas Cook and Mr. H. Shaw of Ockbrook, and will be sold in lots suitable to the convenience of purchasers.' This is not the only reference to the cutting of fine timber in the parish.

It is clear that this central part of the parish had been enclosed at an early date. The small size of the fields, their irregular shapes, and the large number of owners (13 in the area on the map), contrast with the regions to the west and north.

Two farms lying to the east of the village show the characteristics of both old and new enclosures. The owner of these was John Pares. Thomas Wood rented Old Hall Farm, now called Little London. Today it is listed as one of the buildings of Ockbrook of architectural and historical interest and described as, - 'probably sixteenth century; two storeys, timber framed; square panels with brick nogging, some braces'. It was still thatched as late as the 1950s. Thomas Wood's farm consisted entirely of land which Thomas Pares had bought from Dame Mary Lake in 1786, when Wood was already the tenant. His sixty-odd acres contained twice as much pasture as arable. Thomas Wood was nearing seventy in 1821, his wife about sixty. In 1828 the vicar's daughter thought that 'old Nanny Wood was so wrong in the head' that she would have to go to an asylum; but that did not happen for she died at home in 1830.



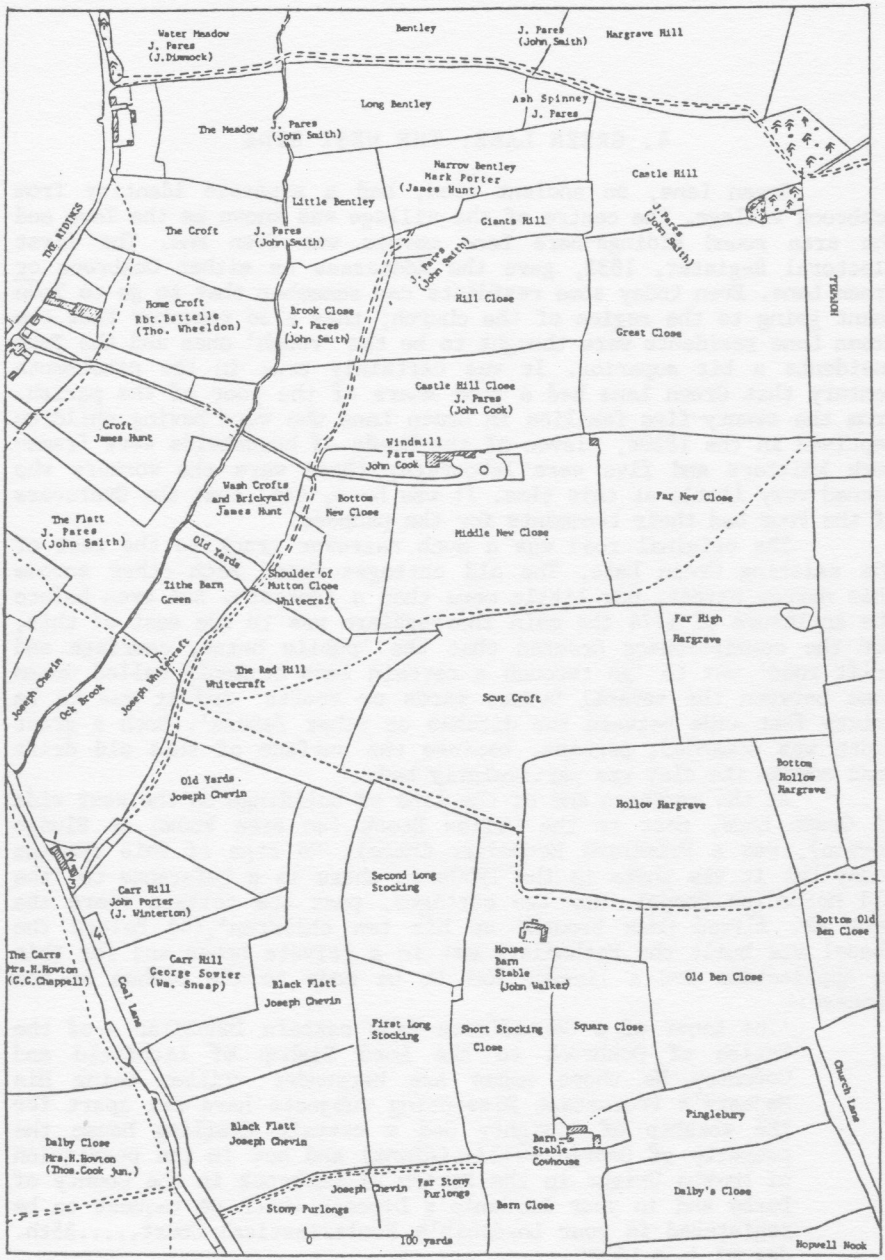
The second of Pares' farms was Upper Field Farm rented by Joseph Dimmock. It was soon to change its name to Scotland Farm. The land lay mostly to the north and west of the farm house on the eastern boundary of the parish. His yard was surrounded by the usual barn and cowhouse but it had in addition a calf house. In 1826 he had ploughed and sown thirty-five of his acres and had twenty three acres of grass land. He came from Leicestershire and at least two of his children were born in that county. In 1821 he was already an old man, and he died in 1827 aged 81. By 1851 his son Robert was the tenant of Scotland Farm.



To the south of Pares' two farms and lying nearer to the village was the land of John Cook. His Windmill Farm (previously owned by Samuel Hunt) was approached down Mill Lane from the Ridings. John Cook gave his occupation as miller, not farmer, and it was he who angered the vicar's family by milling on Sundays. Cook's neighbour was John Walker, a maltster living on Nottingham Road at Borrowash. He rented half of his farm land from the trustees of Carsington School who had chosen to invest their endowments in land, and the other half from George Wallis. John Walker was a Nottinghamshire man who settled in Borrowash about 1810. He had ten acres of his own land to farm (Ockbrook Closes to the west of Borrowash Lane) in addition to the ninety acres he rented. His prosperity did not keep him in Borrowash for he emigrated to Canada in 1835.(3)

FARM LANDS IN THE EAST

OWNER	OCCUPIER	PROPERTY
John Cook	John Cook	Brick and tiled dwelling house stable, kiln, pigstye, brick-built windmill, small barn.
		Bottom New Close, 2 acres, grass
		Middle new Close, 6 acres, arable
		Far New Close, 6 acres, grass
Carsington School	John Walker	Small dwelling house, barn, stable, cow house, shed.
		Scut Croft, 9 acres, arable
		Far High Hargrave, 4 acres, arable
		Bottom Hollow Hargrave, 1½ a. arable
		Hollow Hargrave, 7 acres, arable
		Short Stocking or Barn Close, 6 acres, grass
		Old Ben Close, 5 acres, arable
		Bottom Old Ben Close, 2 a. arable
		Church Lane, ½ acre, grass
		Hove Acre, 11 acres, grass
		Short Lands, 7 acres, grass
George Wallis M.D.	John Walker	Barn, stable, cow house
		First Long Stocking, 3½ a. arable
		Second Long Stocking, 4 a. arable
		Barn Close, 6 acres, arable
		Square Close, 2½ acres, grass
		Pinglebury, 2½ acres, arable
		Dalby's Close, 4 acres, arable
		Hopwell Nook, 4 acres, arable
Coal Lane:-		
1 John Porter	Joseph Winterton	A tenement and garden
2 John Porter	Joseph Winterton	A tenement and garden occupied by .....Battelle
3 John Porter	Joseph Winterton	A tenement and garden occupied by John Hucknall
4 John Porter	Joseph Winterton	Orchard



FARM LANDS IN THE EAST

4. GREEN LANE: THE WEST SIDE

Green Lane, an ancient road, had a separate identity from Ockbrook village. The centre of the village was known as the Town and the area round Ridings-Bare Lane corner was Town End. The first Electoral Register, 1832, gave the addresses as either Ockbrook or Green Lane. Even today some residents can remember that to go to Town meant going to the region of the church; they also remember that the Green Lane residents were thought to be the 'rough' ones and the Town residents a bit superior. It was certainly true in the nineteenth century that Green Lane had a good share of the poor of the parish. From the twenty-five families in Green Lane who were having children baptised in the 1820s, eleven of the heads of households were frame-work knitters and five were labourers; these were the workers who earned very little at this time. It was here, too, that the Overseers of the Poor had their tenements for the paupers.

The original road was a much narrower track to the west of the existing Green Lane. The old cottages faced each other across this narrow street, now little more than a footpath. But even before the enclosure of 1774 the main thoroughfare was to the east of this, for the commissioners ordered that the 'public horse, carriage and drift road' was to 'go through a certain lane commonly called Green Lane between the several houses yards or crofts' and it was to be 'sixty feet wide between the ditches or other fences'. Such a great width was demanded, perhaps, because the surface of this old drift road across the clay was particularly bad.

At the northern end of the line of buildings on the west side of Green Lane, near to the Willow Brook (an area known as Sludge Newton), was a Primitive Methodist Chapel. No sign of this remains today but it was there in the 1950s as there is a reference to 'the old Methodist Chapel, now two cottages, past the cottage where the late Mr. Alfred Cook brought up his ten children'.(4) Before the chapel was built the Methodists met in a private house and for this an application for a licence had to be made to the Bishop of the Diocese:-

> 'The tenor of a Certificate from certain Inhabitants of the Parish of Ockbrook to the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry We whose names are hereunder written being His Majesty's Protestant Dissenting subjects have set apart for the worship of Almighty God a certain dwelling house the property of George Wallis(infant) and now in the possession of Martha Wright in the Parish of Ockbrook in the County of Derby and in your Lordship's Diocese which we request to be registered in your Lordship's Ecclesiastical Court.....25th. day of June 1802'

The signatures include those of Martha Wright who lived in the house, Samuel Goodman the butcher, John Goodman, and Ann Wallis the mother of the young owner. It has already been noticed that Samuel Goodman had a pew in the parish church; Ann Wallis was a friend of the vicar. Both found it possible to support the non-conformists.

It is significant that the branch of the Methodist Church known as the Primitive Methodists had a chapel here early in the

century. The framework knitters were suffering from the competition of mass production in the growing factories. Wages were declining and work was short. The Primitive Methodists were very active in work on behalf of the poor and needy. They 'had profound sympathy for those displaced by the loom' though they were opposed to the use of force and to the Luddite practice of breaking the new looms. By law the workers were forbidden to join labour unions and they turned instead to the chapel and to the friendly societies. That the framework knitters needed all the moral support and practical help they could get is illustrated by the formation in Derby of 'The Friendly Relief Society'. This was established in 1819 as the depression of wages brought much poverty and hardship. Within a year this association had collected and distributed to the unemployed knitters in the Derby area a total of £6000. Such funds would not have been available if the need had not been very great and very obvious.

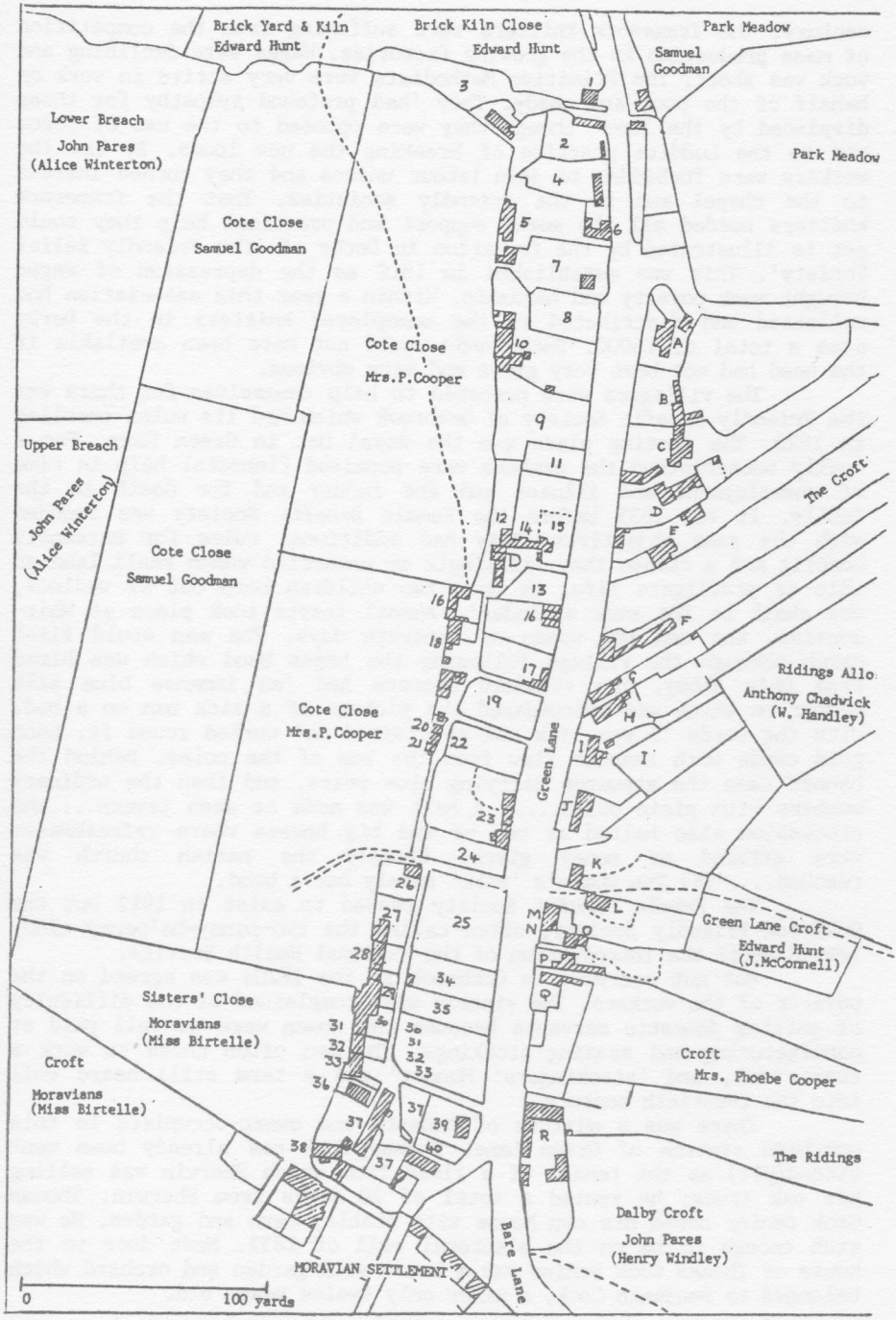
The villagers were prepared to help themselves for there was the Friendly Benefit Society of Ockbrook which had its rules enrolled in 1820. The meeting place was the Royal Oak in Green Lane. For a weekly subscription the members were promised financial help in time of unemployment and illness and for injury and for death in the family. It was 1835 before the Female Benefit Society was founded with the same objectives. They had additional rules for maternity benefit and a clause that 'if single or unmarried woman shall lead an idle or profligate life, or have two children born out of wedlock, she shall be for ever excluded'. Annual feasts took place at Whitsuntide, the men and women on separate days. The men would first march through the village following the brass band which was hired from Dale Abbey. The standard bearers had 'an immense blue silk banner on which was embroidered the picture of a sick man on a bed, with the words 'I was sick and ye visited me' worked round it. Long gold cords with tassels flew from the top of the poles. Behind the banner came the stewards carrying blue poles, and then the ordinary members with plain poles..... A halt was made at each tavern....the procession also halted at one or two big houses where refreshments were offered or money given. Finally the parish church was reached....'(5) The women's 'walk' rarely had a band.

The Female Benefit Society ceased to exist in 1912 but the Ockbrook Friendly Society, often called the two-penny-ha'penny club, lasted until the introduction of the National Health Service.

But not everyone in Ockbrook in the 1820s was agreed on the poverty of the workers. The vicar's wife complained of the difficulty of getting domestic servants because the women were so well paid at manufacturing and seaming stockings. The men often chose to work a short week, and 'stockingers' Monday' was a term still heard well into the twentieth century.

There was a mixture of tenants and owner-occupiers in this northern stretch of Green Lane. Thomas Cook has already been mentioned(p17) as the tenant of a field from which Sherwin was selling his oak trees; he rented a total of 20 acres from Sherwin. Thomas Cook senior owned his own house with stable, barn and garden. He was rich enough to be on the electoral roll of 1832. Next door to the house of Thomas Cook senior was a house with garden and orchard which belonged to Benjamin Cook, a minor only twelve years old.

THE WEST SIDE OF GREEN LANE



THE WEST SIDE OF GREEN LANE

	OWNER	OCCUPIER	PROPERTY
1	Primitive Methodists		A Meeting House
2	Joseph Cook	Joseph Cook	Cottage & garden
3	Benjamin Cook,a minor	William Ufton	House garden & orchard
4	Thomas Cook(sen)	Thomas Cook(sen)	House & garden
5	James Summers	William Cook	Tenement & garden
		William Adderley	Tenement & garden
6	Thomas Cook(sen)	Thomas Cook(sen)	Barn stable & yard
7	Hannah Summers	Hannah Summers	Tenement & garden
		George Summers	Tenement & garden
8	Mrs. Ann Wallis	Thomas Rossall	Orchard
9	Mrs. Ann Wallis	Thomas Rossall	Garden
10	George Hinch	George Hinch	Tenement & garden
		James White	House shoemaker's shop & garden
		Thomas Spencer	Small cottage & garden
		Samuel Middleton	Tenement & garden
11	John Lowdham Brett	Alice Winterton	Garden
12	John Lowdham Brett	Thomas Shaw	Ancient tenement & garden
		John Battelle	Tenement
13	John Lowdham Brett	James Winfield	Tenement & garden
14	William Peat	William Peat	Tenement & small garden
		Mary Ellard	Tenement & small garden
15	John Raynor	John Raynor	Cottage & small garden
16	Robert Chevin	John Stevens	Tenement & garden
		William Kerry	Tenement & garden
		George Lemons	Tenement & garden
		Gervase Adams	House & small garden
17	William Peat	William Peat	Clubroom & garden
		John Peat	House & small garden
18	William Peat	William Peat	The Royal Oak Public House & garden
19	Thomas Plowright	Thomas Plowright	Tenement & garden
		Mary Winfield	Small dwelling
20	Ellen Chambers	Ellen Chambers	Tenement & garden
21	Mary Chambers	Mary Chambers	Tenement & garden
22	George Chambers	George Chambers	Tenement & garden
23	Samuel Goodwin	Samuel Goodwin	Dwelling house carpenter's shop & unfinished cottage
24	John Matthews	Samuel Goodwin	Garden
25	Mrs. Phoebe Cooper	Mrs. Phoebe Cooper	Orchard
26	Mrs. Phoebe Cooper	John Cotton	Cottage & garden
27	Mrs. Phoebe Cooper	Michael Stevens	Cottage & garden
28	Dr. George Wallis	Benjamin Hardy	Dwelling house & garden
29	Dr. George Wallis	Dr. George Wallis	Dwelling house & garden
30	Dr. George Wallis	John Drennings	Tenement & garden
31	Dr. George Wallis	Mary Brearley	Tenement & garden
32	Dr. George Wallis	Thomas Spencer	Tenement & garden
33	Dr. George Wallis	Richard Winfield	Tenement & garden
34	Dr. George Wallis	Benjamin Hardy	Garden
35	Dr. George Wallis	Dr. George Wallis	Garden
36	Wesleyan Methodists		Meeting House
37	Overseers of the Poor	William Luesley John Winfield Mary Lacey William Lacey Thomas Wheatley Ann Street James Hitchcock	Tenements & gardens for poor persons
38	Moravian Settlement	A room used as a day school & a small garden	
39	William Baldwin	William Baldwin	Newly erected dwelling house & garden
40	Martha Battelle	Martha Battelle	Garden

Benjamin Cook is the only child so far found in Green Lane but there were more of them in the next group of houses. William Adderley, a pensioner, (which probably meant he was living on the proceeds of shares bought after the Napoleonic Wars), had two children baptised in 1821 and 1823. Then in a row of four cottages belonging to George Hinch came Thomas Spencer the tailor, (there were tailors in Ockbrook and Borrowash by the name of Spencer in the 1930s); James White the shoe maker and Samuel Middleton a framework knitter. They had at least six children between them in 1821 and before 1830 had added eleven more. George Hinch himself lived in the last of his cottages; he belonged to the Moravian congregation and when his wife died it was recorded that she had always been 'solicitous for the souls of her husband and children'.

More cottages were owned by John Lowdham Brett, an absentee landlord. These he sold in 1827 at an auction held at the New Inn in the Settlement. Among the property for sale were:-

LOT 4

A brick Dwelling House, with large barn, stable, cow houses, waggon sheds, garden and orchard,immediately behind the same, situated in Green Lane, Ockbrook and now in the occupation of Alice Winterton.

LOT 5

Three cottages with gardens, situated in Green Lane, Ockbrook, now in the several occupations of Thomas Shaw, James Winfield and John Battelle.

LOT 6

A Piece of Building Land, now used as garden ground, situated in Green Lane, Ockbrook, and fronting the last Lot, now in the occupation of James Winfield, containing 302 square yards.

LOT 7

A Piece of Building Land, now used as garden ground, situated in Green Lane, Ockbrook, and near to Lot 6, now in the occupation of Alice Winterton, containing 302 square yards.'

His tenant Thomas Shaw was a framework knitter. John Battelle was a descendant of a Thomas Battell who had bought one twelfth part of the Lordship of the manor in 1583. They were landowners throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and had taken their share of the burdens of being church wardens and overseers. Now the fortunes of the family appeared to be on the decline.

The next house was rented by James Winfield. No baptisms are recorded for this family during the decade, but they already had six children under the age of fifteen by 1821. James belonged to the family which was living in Ockbrook in 1771 without a Settlement Certificate. John Winfield at the age of nine had been apprenticed to a framework knitter of Ockbrook in 1815, an arrangement commonly made by Overseers to reduce the number of people dependent on the rates.

Further south came the property owned by Robert Chevin with its tenants John Stevens, labourer, William Kerry, framework knitter, and Gervase Adams. Like the Battelles, the fortunes of the Adams family had declined since they bought land in 1583; they were

now tenants. An advertisement suggests that Gervase Adams supplemented his income by some trading:-

EXTENSIVE SALE OF STAFFORDSHIRE WARE

Auction at the premises of Gervase Adams, Green Lane, Ockbrook
10 a. m. on the 10th. May

100 dozen Blue and White plates of various sizes, tea services, tea pots, coffee pots, basins, mugs, jugs, egg cups, salts, toys, etc.

Gervase Adams had married Ann Tabberow in 1797 and they had two sons, John and Gervase, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Hannah. The son Gervase, when he was fifteen, achieved notoriety through an advertisement in the local press in 1824:-

ABSCONDED

From Ockbrook in this county on Sunday evening, June 27.
GERVASE ADAMS, aged 15 years, round faced and fresh coloured; when he absented himself he wore a dark velveteen coat and trowsers of the same, light striped waistcoat, and fur hat;- and HENRY GOODWIN, aged thirteen years, slender, small featured, dark eyes and light hair, and pale in the face; who wore a light jean coat and light corduroy trousers, yellow kerseymere waistcoat, and hat rather torn in the crown.
Whoever will take them into custody, and give information to GERVASE ADAMS or WILLIAM GOODWIN, Ockbrook, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

The end of this story is not known. Another trial for the family was the birth of an illegitimate son to his daughter Elizabeth in 1826. The parish authorities took the usual steps to avoid a charge on the rates. First the putative father had to name sureties who would guarantee his appearance at the Quarter Sessions but the father, John Troy, could find no one to stand for him and so he was sent to the House of Correction(prison) in Derby. When the case was heard he was ordered to pay twenty shillings to Elizabeth for her lying-in expenses, five shillings to the midwife, and to pay two shillings a week while the child was a charge on the parish. Elizabeth was to nurse the child, but if she refused then she was to pay one shilling a week to the Overseers. Troy was then released from prison. This was the normal procedure. Elizabeth was doubly unfortunate for in 1827 she was before the Justices again:-

'Elizabeth Adams of Ockbrook, single woman convicted of having two bastard children which were chargeable to the said parish of Ockbrook.....The Justices did adjudge the said Elizabeth Adams for her offence to be imprisoned in the House of Correction at Derby and there set to work during the course of twelve calendar months unless she should be sooner discharged pursuant to the statute.'

The laws were harsh, but Elizabeth's brother John was not treated to the full force of the law in 1829. The charge was that he 'did unlawfully and maliciously cut down and destroy a certain ash tree the property of John Pares of Hopwell' The damage was calculated

at two shillings. John Adams had to pay two shillings to Pares and the costs, a very light punishment for the times.

The Royal Oak, then as now, was the centre of much village activity. Beer was brewed on the premises in the small building which still stands to the right of the door. The water came from the well by the door, the site of it now marked by the large stone cap. William Peat was the owner and he was registered as a licensed victualler by the county authority from 1821. For the previous twenty years it had been in the hands of Hannah Hucknall. William Peat also owned the house and club room situated on the roadside where the car park is now. The foundations of these buildings can still be seen. In later years, when a club room had been built adjacent to the Royal Oak, these buildings made two cottages. An Ockbrook resident who was brought up in one of these cottages can remember that their neighbour's cottage, occupied by one of the Cook families, had on its northern side a stockinger's shop and above this a small room where all the crockery of the Friendly Society was kept. The 'new' club room, built on to the south side of the inn, was an upper storey room with an outside staircase. Now in its turn superseded, it still houses some of this crockery with its blue and white design and the letters O. F. S. The club room was used officially for the weekly collection of the subscriptions and for the annual feast and the proximity of the Royal Oak with its temptations led to problems. The officers of the society took to collecting the weekly contributions in the pub instead of the club room. The vicar tried to persuade them to carry on their business elsewhere, and a compromise was reached in which they agreed to use the clubroom rather than the pub, and to have the officers of the society supervise the collection. One who opposed the vicar was John Peat, son of the publican, who lived in the house his father owned which adjoined the club room. He earned his living by framework knitting. When father William retired as publican he became a maker of silk gloves.

Samuel Goodwin was the village carpenter. He had his workshop next to his house, and in the twenties he built another house in his large garden. He also rented three acres of land in the north of the parish. This was not a happy household for his son Henry, born in 1793, had robbed the shop in the Moravian Settlement in 1818. The diary of the congregation records that the robbery took place during the 'singing hour', and 'we look confidently to the Lord for our protection and felt assured that he would bring to light these alarming and wicked depredators'. There was later a 'full discovery of the robbers who plundered our shop... one of whom, Henry Goodwin, is the son of a neighbour'. For stealing the sugar and cheese and other goods he was condemned, but 'thankfully reprieved and transported...as he was got into such abandoned company and habits as would have rendered his staying in the country dangerous to society. May he profit by his hair's-breadth escape.' Samuel's grandson, also called Henry(the son of William of Town Street), ran away when he was thirteen years old, as has already been recounted (p27). Another sadness for the family was the death of three of Samuel's grandchildren in their infancy. These were the children of his three sons who lived in the village; they were all joiners.

At the southern end of Green Lane there were seven tenements belonging to the Overseers of Poor of the parish of Ockbrook and across the road there were two more which the overseers rented from

Edward Hunt. Three were occupied by widows. One tenant, William Lacey, was an old man of eighty-three. John Winfield, now over sixty, had been on hard times for a few years for in 1816 his son aged nine had been apprenticed to a framework knitter of Ockbrook. It was a Thomas Winfield of Ockbrook who robbed Towle's mill at Borrowash in 1829. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months hard labour. Four other occupants of these tenements, Thomas Wheatley, James Hitchcock and John Gretton, all labourers, and William Lousley a framework knitter, were young men raising their families at this time.

The remaining buildings on this western side of Green Lane included more of the property of Dr. Wallis.(p17) The Moravians owned the building used as a day school. The Wesleyan Methodists had built a chapel here about 1820; this still stands at the end of Wesley Lane but it is now a house. There was also a 'newly erected dwelling house' which is now the Cross Keys.

The west side of Green Lane was, then, fairly well populated. The comparative closeness of the houses came from pre-enclosure days when the houses were built on what was then common or waste land. The enclosure award confirmed the division of the land into small plots mostly about twenty perches of land. Some families retained their holdings but many had been sold by 1820. The buyers were often the locals who had been granted plots large enough to be profitable and so they could afford to add to them. The tenants kept an interest in the land by renting a close or by holding on to their gardens and this enabled them to produce much of their own food. Nearly all had a wage-earning occupation, which had become increasingly important to them over the years as the opportunities to farm their own plots and to share in the common rights had declined. They were more and more dependent on wage earning at a time when wages were insecure because of the development of the factories. Here, in Green Lane, many of the results of the both the enclosure movement and the industrial revolution could be clearly seen.

QUANTITIES OF LAND IN OCKBROOK LIBERTY

	Acres	Roods	Poles
John Pares Esq.	487	1	23
Sundry Proprietors	1152	1	24
	1639	3	7
Roads and Town Streets	33	2	1
Moiety of the River Derwent	5	2	0
Total within the Liberty	1678	3	8

5. GREEN LANE: THE EAST SIDE.

The eastern side of Green lane showed some contrasts with the western side. Generally the houses were bigger, they were more widely spaced, the people had better paid occupations, and the families were smaller. The buildings started at the junction of Green Lane with the Ridings where there was a pattern of houses and gardens showing quite clearly the medieval strips of land which had divided the open fields. The tenants had built their homes and cowsheds at the ends of their cultivated land and laid claim to their strips or lants. Not even the enclosure commissioners had been able to obliterate this pattern. All the gardens and even some of the houses met the road at an acute angle. The pattern still exists today, but the gardens, a few of which once approached a quarter of a mile in length, have now been shortened by new housing. The people on this side of the road were more concerned with agriculture and they were not so dependent on the knitting machines though there is still evidence of stockingers' shops here.(map and key p32-33)

First of the inhabitants was Robert Kerry, an owner-occupier. The census gave his work as manufacturing but like many in the parish he was partly dependent on the land. He owned five acres on Spondon Moor and rented another two acres. Then came James Moorley's property which he let out as he had his own home in Church Street. Mrs.Ann Wallis was the owner of the butcher's shop let to Thomas Rossall. The Rossalls had first bought property in Ockbrook in 1756, seven houses and nine acres of land. They held the land for less than twenty years and they were now tenants. This Thomas Rossall spent some of his early life in Draycott for that was his address when he admitted paternity of a child,- 'acknowledging himself to be the father of a bastard child begotten and born on the body of Mary Nightingale of Ockbrook singlewoman. It is ordered by this court that the said Rossall enter into a Recognizance to indemnify the said town of Ockbrook from the said bastard child and also that he pay unto the said town of Ockbrook the sum of twenty shillings for the said Mary Nightingale's charges.' He married Mary Dowman in 1825 and by the 1830s had achieved sufficient respectability to be church warden. There is still a shop on this site and for most of its time it has been a butcher's; the last butcher there was John Tibble.

Shoemaker Thomas Jerrom lived and worked in the house and workshop belonging to Mrs. Ann Wallis. No doubt he was one of the large family of Jerrams who at various times were blacksmiths in Derby, Spondon, Dale Abbey and Ockbrook. At the enclosure John Jerram was awarded four acres and Mary Jerram seventeen acres, but like many others they were now tenants and not owners. He married Catherine Hooley of Wilne in 1815 and they raised a large family in this cottage, the first two baptised in the King Street Methodist Chapel in Derby and the next three in the parish church. He was an active Methodist and about 1820 he formed a Wesleyan Society in the village and was responsible for the building of the chapel on the opposite side of Green Lane.(p29)

The house of Samuel Holbrook at the end of his half-acre garden and orchard is now known as Stratford Cottage. The survey of

1826 makes no mention of it being the inn, 'The Prince of Wales', but such it was. Holbrook was certainly a maltster but he was never registered as a licensed victualler with the county authorities. The name of the house suggests that Richard Stratford held the licence for this as well as for his New Inn in the Settlement. The house is believed to date from the seventeenth century and it has beamed ceilings and a stone lined well. The rumour is that the walls are of single brick, but they have stood for long enough. Some years ago it was reported that one of the out buildings had stone thralls on two sides to hold the barrels. Another out building was reputed to be a stockinger's shop.(6)

In the next house were the Misses Agard, daughters of Francis Agard the mill owner of Borrowash and Derby who died in 1820. Shortly after his death his farm stock was sold but this was not enough to save his business and his widow and two sons were declared bankrupt in January 1823. There were sales of more farm stock, and of the furniture and the library. This financial failure had been foreseen by the daughters Ann and Elizabeth and they had well-laid plans to earn their own living. There was no delay in the opening of their school in Green Lane.

OCKBROOK
5 miles from Derby

A small number of young ladies are boarded and educated by the Misses Agard on the following terms:-

Board & education including Geography with English in all its branches	25 guineas per annum
Writing & arithmetic	10s. 6d. per quarter
Music	£1 1s. 0d.
French and drawing on the usual terms	
Washing	2 guineas per annum

Each young lady is expected to bring a pair of sheets, two towels, and a silver spoon for her own use, which will be returned on her leaving school.

N.B. No entrance required. A quarter's notice will be expected previous to the removal of a pupil.

School will open Monday 27 Instant.

This advertisement is typical of the time. One wonders at the opportunity for washing when only one pair of sheets was requested for the term. It was a small school, taking only seven boarders. Miss Ann and Miss Elizabeth later took day pupils, boys as well as girls. The vicar of Ockbrook sent his daughters and his youngest son there and he gave a present 'of Smith's English Flora to Miss Ann for her attention to John and Mary'. The Misses Agard continued teaching for at least another twenty-three years.

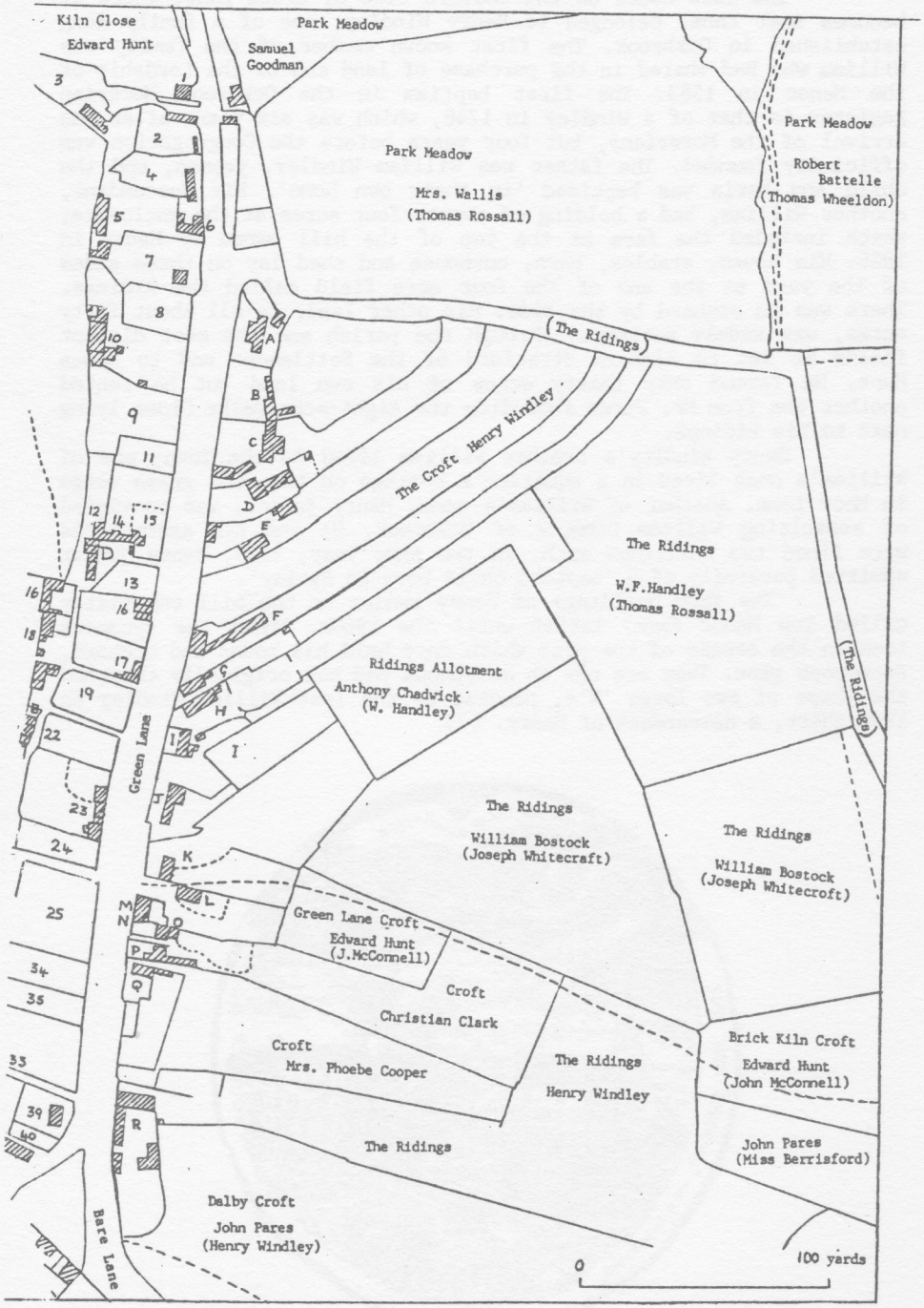
The large house owned by Anthony Chadwick and occupied by William Handley was another seventeenth century house. Today, much altered, it is called The Yews. William was a member of the same Handley family that ran Field Farm and he stood surety for the inn keeper across the road, William Peat. There is a legend in the village that George Eliot once stayed at The Yews but nothing has been found to substantiate this.

The next owner-occupier was Mrs. Phoebe Cooper who earned her living by farming. In the 1821 census there were in the whole parish thirty-seven women named as heads of households and only seven of these were given an occupation or source of income; in every case this was agriculture. All seven can be identified as the widows of prosperous farmers. The Coopers were an old Ockbrook family which had shared the Lordship of the Manor. At the time of the enclosure Thomas Cooper was the head of the family and he had been granted forty-three acres of land. A William Cooper had been granted twenty acres. These lands remained in the hands of the family. Phoebe Cooper was the widow of John whom she had married in 1781. The memorial in Ockbrook churchyard tells the sad story of the family. Their son John died at the age of nine, their daughter Pheby died at the age of ten, and Jane, Robert and William died in their infancy. Phoebe Cooper died in 1830 aged seventy-three.

THE EAST SIDE OF GREEN LANE

	OWNER	OCCUPIER	PROPERTY
A	Robert Kerry	Robert Kerry	Dwelling house cowhouse yard barn & garden
B	James Moorley	John Summers	Tenement & small garden
		Samuel Martin	Tenement & small garden
		James Moorley	Orchard
C	Mrs. Ann Wallis	Thomas Rossall	Dwelling house butcher's shop stable pigsties yard garden & orchard
D	Mrs. Ann Wallis	Thomas Jerram	Dwelling house shoemaker's shop & garden
E	Thomas Wood	Joseph Cope	Dwelling house barn stable yard garden & orchard
F	John Lowdham Brett	Alice Winterton	House barn cowhouse stable garden & orchard
G	Samuel Holbrook	Samuel Holbrook	House garden & orchard
H	William Fletcher Handley	The Misses Agard	Dwelling house wash-house stable laundry pigstye yard garden & orchard
I	Anthony Chadwick	William Handley	Part of a garden occupied by Mrs. Agard
J	Anthony Chadwick	William Handley	House cowhouse & garden
K	William Bostock	Joseph Whitecraft	Orchard
		Joseph Whitecraft	Tenements occupied by John Cook & William Handley
L	Edward Hunt	Overseers of the Poor	Tenements occupied by John Gretton & Mary Woolley
M	Edward Hunt	Benjamin Hardy	House shop & garden
N	Christian Clark	John Marsin	Tenement
O	Christian Clark	John Butler	Tenement & small garden
P	Christian Clark	Christian Clark	Tenement & garden
Q	Mrs. Phoebe Cooper	Mrs. Phoebe Cooper	Dwelling house barn cowhouse & garden
R	Henry Windley	Henry Windley	Dwelling house stable barns cowhouse & shed yard orchard

THE EAST SIDE OF GREEN LANE



The last house on the Eastern side of Green Lane, where it becomes Bear Lane, belonged to Henry Windley, one of a family long established in Ockbrook. The first known member of the family was William who had shared in the purchase of land and of the Lordship of the Manor in 1583. The first baptism in the Ockbrook Moravian Register is that of a Windley in 1746, which was six years after the arrival of the Moravians, but four years before the Congregation was officially founded. The father was William Windley, yeoman, and the child Ann Maria was baptised 'in their own home'. His descendant, another William, had a holding of twenty-four acres at the enclosure, which included the farm at the top of the hill owned by Henry in 1826. His house, stables, barn, cowhouse and shed lay on three sides of the yard at the end of the four acre field called the Ridings. There was an orchard by the side. His other land, in all about fifty acres, was widely scattered through the parish and the most distant fields he let to Richard Stratford of the Settlement and to James Hunt. He farmed only thirty acres of his own land but he rented another ten from Mr. Pares including the eight-acre Dalby Close lying next to his Ridings.

Henry Windley's brother William lived in the Town; one of William's sons lived in a squatter's cottage on the wide grass verge in Moor Lane. Another of William's sons, Henry junior, was convicted of assaulting William Dimmock of Ockbrook. He and his accomplices were fined two shillings each. In the same year, 1829, Henry junior admitted paternity of a 'bastard child born in Sawley'.

The farm buildings of Henry senior on the hill top (later called Top Manor Farm) lasted until the 1960s. Under the sycamore tree in the corner of the plot which once held his house and orchard, snowdrops grow. They are now an amorphous bed but originally they had the shape of two large 'W's, planted by the last William Windley to live there, a descendant of Henry. (7)

THE SETTLEMENT

6. THE SETTLEMENT

It was in 1750 that the decision was made to establish a congregation of the United Brethren's Church in Ockbrook, the church known as the Moravians. Ockbrook had first heard a preacher connected with the Brethren in 1739. He had come to the parish at the invitation of Isaac Frearson and he preached in Frearson's barn. When the decision to found a Congregation had been made it was Frearson's land which was bought, an area long known as the Hill. By the 1820s the congregation had succeeded in creating its 'village of the Lord' and it was a community of more than twenty households in addition to the houses for the single sisters and the single brothers. Many occupations were represented, farming, shoemaking, joinery, brewing and baking, embroidery and silk stocking knitting.

The fact that the Settlement was practically self supporting did not mean that it cut itself off from the village and its people, usually referred to by the Moravians as 'the neighbourhood' and 'our neighbours'. Many of their Congregation members lived in Ockbrook village; the brothers and sisters visited the sick in the parish and beyond; and religious services were sometimes shared with the parish church. Evidence of such close co-operation is found in the diary of the Congregation kept by the minister. One brother visited a farmer 'in our neighbourhood who is apparently hastening to eternity'. Then, 'visited the aged and sick Sister Grundy at Dale, with whom Sister Smith had much conversation. Brother Smith called upon his old friends there belonging to the Methodists'. In 1819 Samuel White, the son of James White the shoemaker was baptised by the brethren and it was noted in the register that he was 'not belonging to us. A case of necessity, he departed soon after'.In 1821 'Brother Kleine baptised a neighbour's child in the absence of the Church minister, the infant being dangerously ill and the request of its father (Stevens) being seconded by the minister's wife (Mrs. Hey). The child was called James.'

The chapel was the most imposing building in the long line on the crest of the hill; it had been completed in 1752. In 1821 another big project was begun,- the building of the boys' school. It was completed in 1822 and soon after was described as 'a capital dwelling house most conveniently fitted up for the accommodation of an extensive establishment as a boarding school for young gentlemen, with good out offices, playground and gardens'. The Headmaster was the Reverend Samuel Connor. Day pupils were not taken, but an exception was made for the sons of the parish vicar; Samuel and Robert Hey went there until they were sent to boarding school at Gainsborough at the age of twelve.

There was, however, a boarding school in the Settlement before the new boys' school was complete. The 1821 census recorded twenty-six boys in the charge of Henry Klinesmith; seven were between five and ten years old and nineteen were over ten, but none aged more than fifteen.

The boarding school for the young ladies was on the opposite side of the chapel. Here were ten girls under fifteen years and five over that age. They were in the charge of Frances Bendell. Adjoining

the school was the house of the single sisters. In 1821 the twenty-one occupants, ages ranging from ten to over sixty, were supervised by Esther Jarrett. By 1826 Miss Birtelle was in charge. The sisters spun the cotton to make into stockings and they were famous for their skill in embroidery and white work. Young girls were apprenticed, some from Ockbrook village and some from other Moravian Settlements. (continued on page 38)

THE MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT

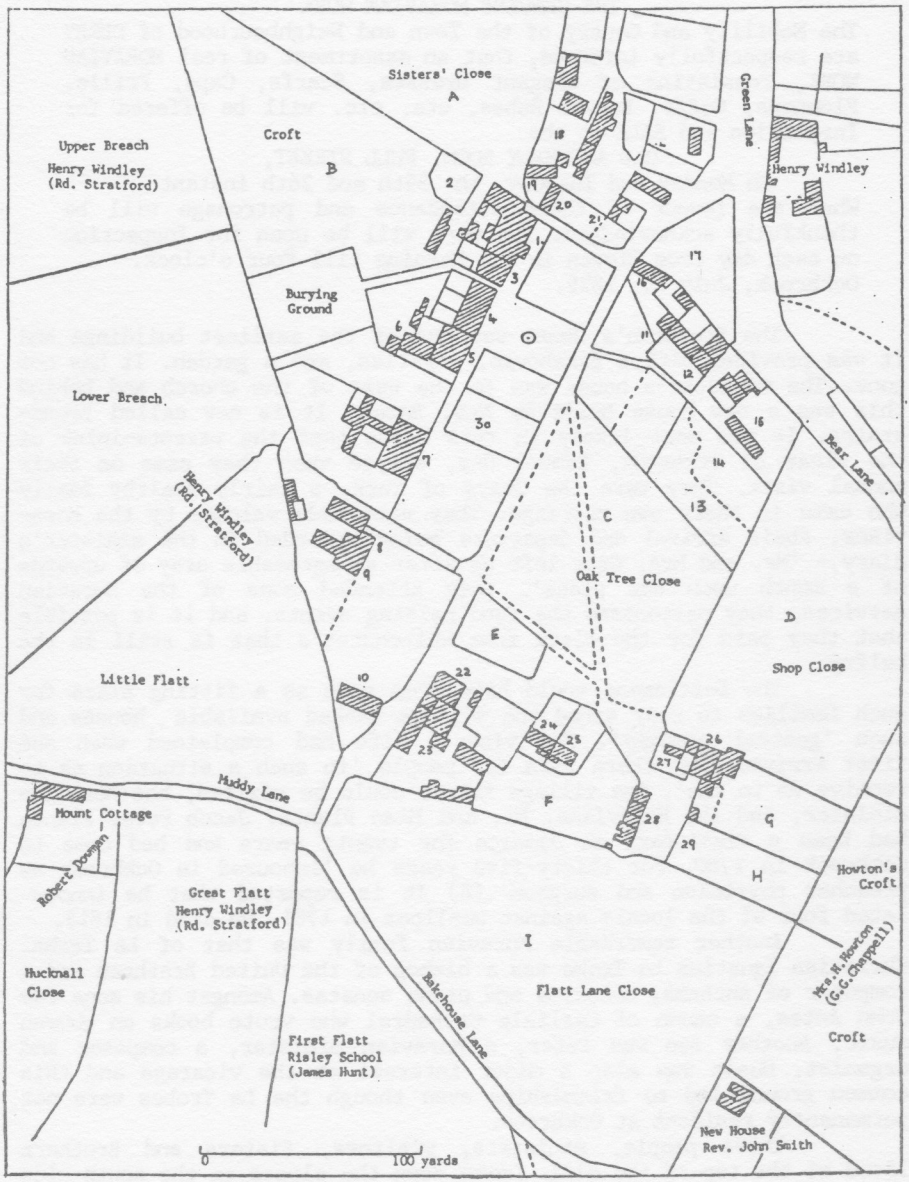
THE BUILDINGS AND THEIR OCCUPIERS.

1	Miss Birtelle	A large dwelling house occupied by the single sisters of this establishment with a garden in front.
2	Miss Birtelle	Hay barn, cow house, garden
3	The Rev. Liley	A house occupied as a boarding school for young ladies
3a	The Rev. Liley	A garden
4		The Chapel and court in front
5	Rev. Sam. Church	A dwelling house and garden
6	Mrs. Bates	A dwelling house
7	Rev. Sam. Connor	A capital dwelling house & boarding school for young gentlemen
8	Henry Shaw	Dwelling house, bakehouse, cow house, stable, pigstye, yard, garden
9	Mr. Mallalieu	Dwelling house, school room, play ground, garden
10	William Shipley	A tenement
11	Rev.J.Montgomery	Dwelling house, wash house, yard, garden
12	Rev. Mallalieu	Newly erected house, yard, garden.
13	Thomas Higham	Tenement, garden, orchard
14	Mrs. Birtelle	Tenement, garden
15	Thomas Bradley	House, stocking maker's shop, coal house, garden
16	————	Joiner's shop & store house
17	Rev. Mallalieu	Orchard (late J. L. Brett Esq.)
18	John Clark	Tenement, garden, also small tenement in the occupation of —
19		A room used as a day school and a small yard
20	George Bosworth	Tenement, garden
21	James Hinch	Tenement, garden
22	Richard Stratford	The New Inn House, brew house, stable, coachhouse, cowhouse, pigsties, shed, yard, garden
23	Richard Stratford	A small malt office and stable
24	Joseph Fenton	House, garden, stocking maker's shop
25	James Murgatroyd	Dwelling house & small garden
26	John Glass & Co.	Dwelling house, grocer & draper's shop, ware house, sheds, yard
27	Thomas Shaw	House & shoemaker's shop
28	Elizabeth Clark William Butler Joseph Langley Joseph Webster	) Four tenements in the Grange with gardens in front
29	William Butler Joseph Langley Joseph Webster Thomas Shaw	) Gardens

FIELDS

A	Miss Birtelle	Sisters' Close. Grass
B	Miss Birtelle	Croft. Grass
C	Richard Stratford	The Oak Close. Subject to many footpaths and private roads
D	Richard Stratford	The Shop Close. Subject to many footpaths
E	Richard Stratford	Garden in front of the New Inn
F	Richard Stratford	Orchard
G	John Glass & Co.	Orchard and Garden
H	John Glass & Co.	Garden
I	Henry Shaw	Flatt Lane Close. Grass

THE MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT



The needlework was sold to visitors to the Settlement; some went on sale at the fetes and fund raising efforts and some went to Derby for sales such as this one advertised in the Derby Reporter.

THE GENUINE MORAVIAN WORK

The Nobility and Gentry of the Town and Neighbourhood of DERBY are respectfully informed, that an assortment of real MORAVIAN WORK, consisting of elegant Dresses, Scarfs, Caps, Frills, Flounces, Cuffs, Baby's Robes, etc. etc. will be offered for Inspection and SALE at the

OLD ASSEMBLY ROOM, FULL STREET,

On Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th instant

When the favour of their attendance and patronage will be thankfully acknowledged. The work will be open for Inspection on each day from Eleven in the Morning till Four o'clock.
Ockbrook, July 11, 1825.

The Brethren's House was one of the earliest buildings and it was provided with a bakehouse, pigsties, and a garden. It has now gone. The minister's house was to the west of the church and behind this was a new house built by Mrs. Bates. It is now called Broadstairs. It was most likely in this house that the parents-inlaw of the vicar of Ockbrook, Samuel Hey, stayed when they came on their annual visit. They were the Grays of York, a fairly wealthy family who came in their own carriage. They were made welcome by the Moravians, their arrival and departure being recorded in the minister's diary,- 'Mr. and Mrs. Gray left us after an agreeable stay of upwards of a month upon our place'. They attended some of the Moravian services, they patronised the fund raising events, and it is possible that they paid for the clock from Whitehurst's that is still in the belfry.

The Settlement would have been seen as a fitting place for such families to stay since the village lacked available houses and such 'genteel company'. The vicar's wife had complained when she first arrived that there were few people 'in such a situation as to receive us to tea'. One village farmer could be visited, the Moravian minister, and the Moravians, Mr. and Miss Planta. Jacob Peter Planta had been a missionary in Jamaica for twenty years and had come to Ockbrook in 1780. For thirty-five years he 'laboured in Ockbrook as preacher physician and surgeon'.(8) It is reported that he innoculated four of the locals against smallpox in 1781. He died in 1815.

Another remarkable Moravian family was that of La Trobe. Christian Ignatius La Trobe was a bishop of the United Brethren and a composer of anthems, chorales and piano sonatas. Amongst his sons was John Antes, a canon of Carlisle Cathedral who wrote books on church music. Another son was Peter, a Moravian minister, a composer and organist. Music was also a major interest at the vicarage and this common ground led to friendships even though the La Trobes were not permanently resident at Ockbrook.

These people, ministers, visitors, Sisters and Brothers lived at the top of the hill. Lower down the slopes on the south side there were smaller cottages, and only two large buildings which rose above them. One of these was the New Inn which still stands and now has the name Greenside. There were farm buildings, pigsties and cow house at the back and this farm was working until fairly recently.

The inn and the malt house began business in 1792 under the management of George Holme. He retired in 1819 when he was in his seventies and Richard Stratford took over the tenancy. During his first year much work was done so that by June 1820 he could advertise in glowing terms:-

OCKBROOK. NEW INN

The inn belonging to the Settlement of the United Brethren at Ockbrook, near Derby, kept by MR. RICHARD STRATFORD, having been thoroughly repaired and enlarged, so as to render it a pleasant and comfortable temporary Residence, for serious and respectable persons who would prefer a quiet, healthy and much admired situation, for a longer or shorter period, as lodgers, with or without board etc.

Mr. Stratford therefore wishes to inform his friends and the public, with thanks for past favours, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render the accommodation of his Guests as agreeable as possible, upon reasonable terms; and that he will be happy to show the House and Premises, in order that Visitors may form their own judgement of the Eligibility of the whole, in the view proposed.

N.B. Good wines, stabling, and convenience for carriages.

Visitors to the Settlement, and they were many, usually stayed at the New Inn. The Anglican Bishop of Lichfield stayed there when he came for the confirmation and the vicar's son who made the arrangements for the bishop and his chaplain reported, 'I had great difficulty in making Mrs. Stratford understand that he was a greater man than Mr. Foster, she wanted to know if the two of them could not sleep together'. Richard Stratford was a busy man; in addition to his inn and brewhouse and land in the Settlement he rented land from Pares, Brett and Henry Windley, in all about twenty-five acres. Most of this was in a compact area west of the Settlement and north of Muddy Lane.

The second of the large buildings was the shop in the region called Shop Stones. The Congregation Shop had been set up by the brethren in 1768 when rules were laid down for 'honest trading, best quality goods and reasonable prices'.(9) In 1826 John Glass occupied the house and John Glass and Company ran the shop; no doubt he was the son of the Mr. Glass who in 1822 had been 'unexpectedly translated into eternity'. John Glass raised his family during his tenure at the shop; the children of John and Hannah were baptised in 1816, 1817, 1820, 1821, 1822(twins), and 1825. Hannah died soon after the birth of the last child.

The shop was a grocery and draper's and had a warehouse. It was robbed in 1818(p28) and it suffered another robbery in 1829 as recounted by the vicar's son Samuel Hey in a letter to his brother:-

'There was a bold robbery committed about six days ago at the shop (Glass's) by three young men, William Anthony, Lomas and Milward. Milward went into the shop and asked for some oil. When Murgatroyd went into an adjoining room to fetch it, Anthony slipped into the shop with his shoes off, seized the till with £10 in it and handed it to Lomas at the door and both made off. Murgatroyd hearing a bustle and a running up the hill suspected what was doing and ran back into the shop

and finding the till gone seized Milward and had him taken into custody. They are all three in prison and Lomas has turned King's evidence. They have been guilty of several robberies of late.'

Perhaps the three culprits (they all had local names) were seeking to redress the balance, for the year before Glass had been fined for having false weights in his shop,- 'seven several weights one of them purporting to be 14 lb. two others of 28 lb. and four others of them 56 lb. each the same not being according to the standard of the exchequer'. He was fined ten shillings.

Glass's shop, now called the Old Post Office, was by the side of the Grange, an area with small cottages. The name and the size of the dwellings, and the apparent great age of the few cottages that remain today all indicate that this is one of the earliest hamlets in the parish. The cottage attached to the shop is undoubtedly fifteenth century and has rough timbers in its roof. In 1826 it was the home and workshop of the shoemaker Thomas Shaw.

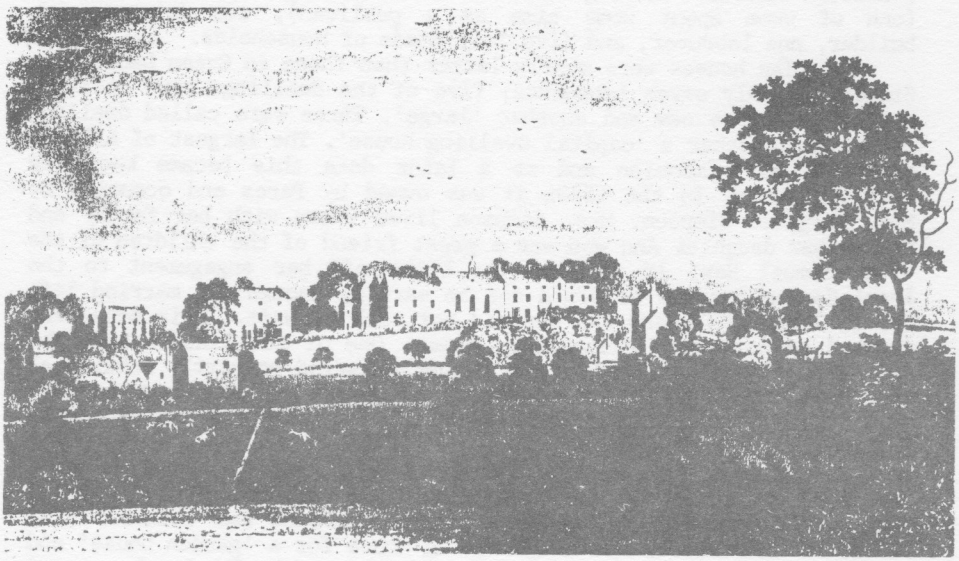
The houses of James Murgatroyd and Richard Fenton lay a bit higher on the hill. These are not the cottages there today which are still higher. Murgatroyd was the shop assistant and Richard Fenton was a stockinger. Both were married in the parish church in 1824 and both had three children baptised by the Moravian minister before 1830. For some of this time Fenton was living in Melbourne and the minister went out there and baptised the infant in Fenton's home. He sold his silk stockings direct to customers; the in-laws of the parson Hey bought two pairs of silk stockings from him for £1 2s. Such retail sales may have helped him to earn enough to buy more frames and hire them out to the village stockingers. He became the largest factor in the village and his son, another Richard, carried on the business in later years.

At the northern end of the Settlement there were two more groups of buildings. First was a group of large houses next to the footpath leading to Bear Lane; the footpath is still there with a gate in the wall at either end. The Rev. Mallalieu, mentioned in the Moravian diary in 1822, had built a house here. (The last member of the Mallalieu family to live in the area was William who owned the 'Swallows' Rest', later called the Grange.) The house built early in the nineteenth century encroached on the common land and so the Rev. Mallalieu had to pay an encroachment rent of four pence a year. His orchard cost him a rent of eight pence a year for he had planted it entirely on common land at the junction of Bear Lane and the Settlement road. This triangle now carries nothing more than the parish notice board. Next to the triangular orchard was a small building, still there but much altered. In 1826 it was an unoccupied joiner's shop and store house but within two years Samuel Goodwin junior had moved in.

The second group of buildings at this northern end lay beyond Sisters' Lane. Here were more of the small cottages of the workers. The Hinch family had one tenement; father Philip had died suddenly in 1817 and an inquest found that death was due to the 'visitation of God'. Now this was the home of James Hinch, labourer, relative of George Hinch in Green Lane. He had married Sarah Cook in 1811 and their first children were baptised in the Moravian Church, the later ones in the parish church.

Next to these tenements was 'a room used as a day school and a small yard'. Nothing is known of this school, whether it was run by the Moravians or whether it was let out for a local lady for use as a a dame school.

When the Moravians first arrived there had been much antagonism shown by the villagers. By the 1820s this seems to have disappeared and there is considerable evidence of close co-operation between the churches and friendliness between the people. The new-comers, by their sober lives, hard work, strict discipline and loyalty to their church had proved to the locals that they were no threat, but rather a great asset to the life of the parish. The buildings alone gave a dignity to Ockbrook which the Town with its older and smaller houses could not match.



THE MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT c.1820

7. TOWN STREET

The course of Town Street was determined by the commissioners for the enclosure in 1774; they defined it as 'a private horse, carriage and drift road from the northward end of a lane in the town of Ockbrook over the said Ridings to join the high road leading from Ockbrook to Spoondon Moor.... for the use of the inhabitants and the occupiers of lands'. At that time only the lands were called the Ridings and the road was called Town Street. Now many of the fields have gone and it is the road which is called the Ridings.

In the 1820s this area provided a great contrast with the other new road, Green Lane.(map and key p44-45) The built-up part of Green Lane was about the same length as Town Street from its start at the end of Church Street to its junction with Far Lane. In that distance in Green Lane there were fifty-five occupied houses, and in Town Street only nineteen. There were thirty owners of the small plots in Green Lane but a mere seven owners of all the properties and land in Town Street. The twenty-four families in Green Lane which were having children in the decade had their babies baptised by nonconformist ministers, in the Moravian Church or in the parish church. There were five families in Town Street having children and all of these were baptised in the parish church. There were only three framework knitters living in Town Street; there were four farmers (one of whom spent some time as a publican), two joiners, one builder, one labourer, and five lady heads of households.

The houses were mostly larger than those in Green Lane. Town Street had only seven tenements; five of the dwellings were cottages one of which was new and another 'large'. Three were called dwelling houses and another a 'capital dwelling house'. The largest of all was described as a mansion and at a later date this became known as Ockbrook Manor. In the 1820s it was owned by Pares and occupied by Mrs. Margaret Simpson. Mrs. Simpson lived there with her family and it was her daughter Ann who was a great friend of the children of the vicar Samuel Hey. It was Ann who broke off her engagement to the local doctor because he would not be earning enough for married life for at least ten years and she did not wish to wait. Their house was reputed to date from Elizabethan times. One of the lintels bore the date 1755 which indicated it was either enlarged or partly rebuilt at that date. More was added to the house later but all went in 1962 when it was bought by a local builder for £10,200 and the site used for the Cedar Drive estate.

Another large house owned by Pares was the home of Miss Beresford who came here from Ashbourne. This 'capital dwelling house' like the manor, had its garden, pleasure ground and orchard. Miss Beresford also rented the neighbouring house for a 'garden house' and neighbouring orchard of almost an acre. The stable for her horse and carriage was across the road. This family, like the Simpsons, was welcome at the vicarage and they were invited to take tea. Miss Beresford was still living in this house when the census was taken in 1851; she was then eighty-two years old, and had independent means as a 'fund holder'. She had three servants living in.

The other dwelling houses were occupied by James Mason, John Stevens and James Hunt. Mason's house was owned by Sarah Sherwin the widow of William. John Stevens' house was owned by Henry Longdon who lived in Bakehouse Lane. This John Stevens (one of three householders of that name in the parish) was a framework knitter. He later became the owner of a number of frames which he hired out to the knitters in the village. This was one of the few ways in which the framework knitters could improve their lot, but their profits came from charging high rents for the frames and this the knitters could ill afford.

James Hunt, the brother of Edward Hunt of Bartlewood Lodge Farm, owned the cottage let to Joseph Sykes; this cottage still stands. He also owned the large house he occupied, now called Manor House Farm. It is an imposing three-storey red brick house. A brick over the door is incised with 'T.H. 1775'. The ground floor rooms have beamed ceilings and in the top storey the cruck beams can be seen. Underneath is a vaulted cellar; the well in the garden is now filled in. James Hunt's land adjoining his farm house amounted to only four acres,- the Croft and two small fields next to the Ock Brook by the name of Wash Croft. One of this pair included a brick yard. Most of his land he rented from Mark Porter, Henry Windley (Spondon Moor Close) and from the Trustees of Risley School (land south of Bakehouse Lane). In all he farmed about twenty-eight widely scattered acres.

The home of farmer James Hunt was called a dwelling house, but two other farmers in Town Street lived in 'farm houses', perhaps indicating a lower status. Thomas Wheeldon's farm house was of brick and thatch. He rented the house and almost twenty-one acres from Robert Battelle. These acres were in the Home Croft and the Pingles near to his farm house, and in five fields called Smith's Close and Park Meadow near to Handley's farm.

The second of the farm houses was Near Lane Farm, occupied by John Smith, a native of Dale Abbey born in the late 1770s. When John and Sarah Smith baptised their sons Thomas and William in 1820 and 1822 the father's occupation was given as publican, but in the records of the following baptisms he was called a farmer. He was still living in this house with his wife and three sons thirty years later. His home, now called Ridings Cottage, is one of the buildings in Ockbrook listed for its special architectural interest. It was originally a timber framed house dating from the seventeenth century and the timbers still seen inside show a 'single purlin roof with curved queen posts to tie beams and wind braces'. The timbers are hidden on the outside because the building was encased in brick in the eighteenth century, possibly at the time the house was enlarged.

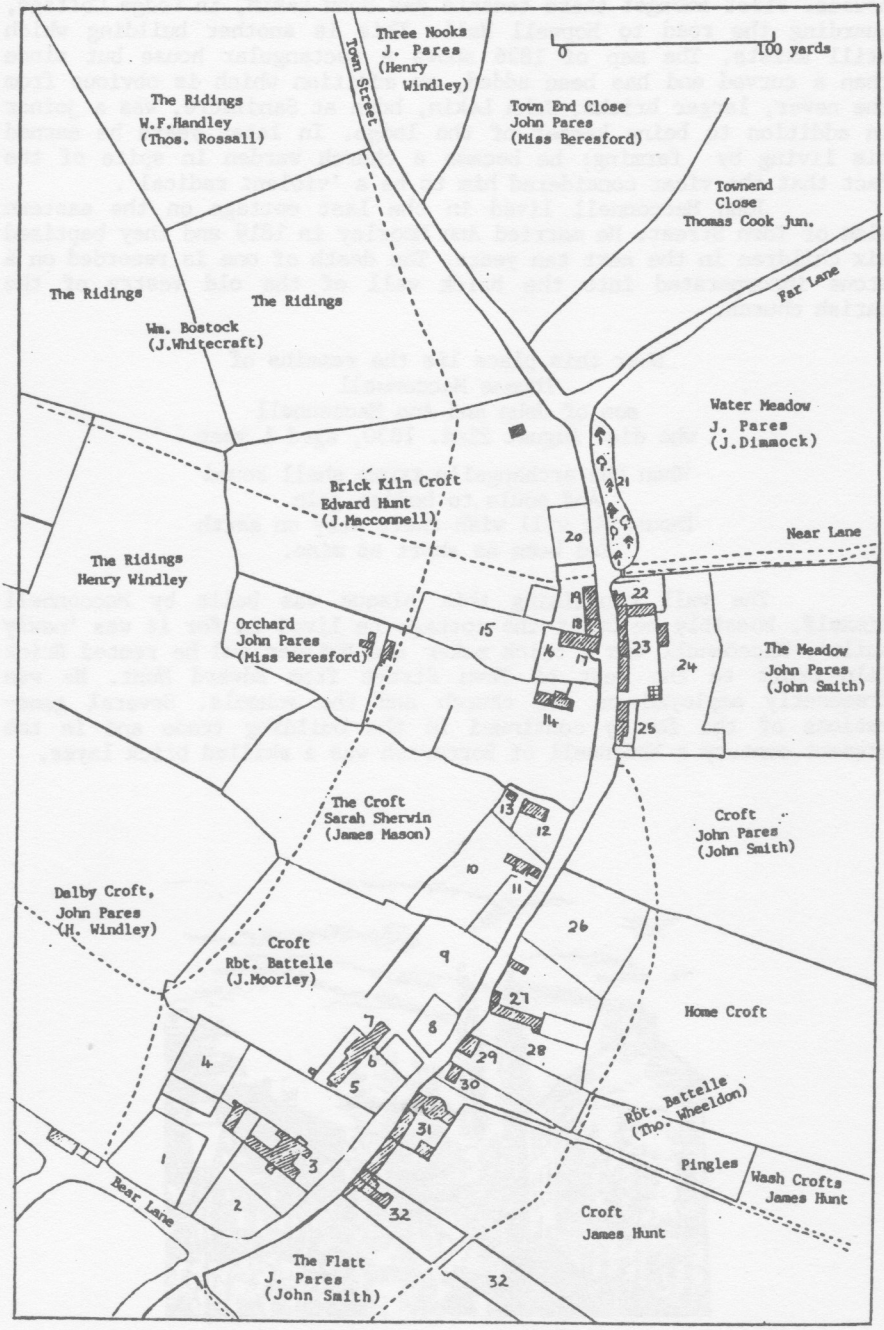
The land which John Smith rented from Pares totalled eighty-five acres of which twenty-three acres were arable. It stretched eastwards as far as the parish boundary at Hopwell Nook, including the fields with the names Castle Hill and Giants' Hill (map p21). There is nothing unusual about these fields today but until the beginning of this century they had great bumps and hollows in them,- 'a combination of three mounds, measures about 100 feet east and west, by about 80 feet north and south. To the west there is a mound or rampart that looks like a portion of a defensive earthwork, but it tails off suddenly both north and south. To the N.N.E. there is another heap with vague continuations, suggestive of a once circular

embankment. In the third place there is a high mound, north of the one just named, higher than the others and of irregular shape.'(10) These features together with their traditional names gave rise to much speculation but no firm conclusions. William Mallalieu of the Swallows' Rest took a look at them but was unable to investigate as much as he would have liked because of 'a little difference with the landlord'. However, it was Mallalieau's theory which was accepted,- 'that this was some form of defensive earthwork, and that the frugal and practical freeholders and homagers of Ockbrook carted away most of the material -that which remains is red marl- to fertilize the communal field some 500 yards to the south. The field land is light and gravelly and would improve by marling. Such action as this would result in the leaving a mere mangled torso of a late Saxon or early Norman burh.' These ideas were corroborated by the names Castle Hill and Giants' Hill; the name Giants' Grave which was heard locally was dismissed as a 'late invention' and not indicative of a tumulus or burial mound.

TOWN STREET

	OWNER	OCCUPIER	PROPERTY
1	John Pares	Henry Windley	Garden
2	John Pares	Joseph Handley	Tenement, outbuildings, yard, garden
3	John Pares	Mrs. M. Simpson	A Mansion House, pleasure ground & orchard
4	John Pares	Mrs. M. Simpson	Garden
5	Robert Battelle	Mrs. Ann Newton	Tenement & garden
6	Robert Battelle	Miss Prentice	Tenement & garden
7	Robert Battelle	Henry Street	Tenement & garden
8	Robert Battelle	Miss Prentice	Garden late in the occupation of Mason
9	Robert Battelle	Joseph Morley	Orchard & stable
10	Sarah Sherwin	James Mason	Orchard
11	Sarah Sherwin	James Mason	Dwelling house & garden
12	Henry Longdon	John Stevens	Dwelling house & garden
13	Henry Longdon		A small cottage called the Round House
14	John Pares	Miss Berrisford	A capital dwelling house, pleasure ground & garden
15	Edward Hunt	Joseph Nadin	Orchard
16	Edward Hunt	Joseph Nadin	Tenement & garden
17	Edward Hunt	Miss Berrisford	A tenment used as a garden house & orchard
18	Edward Hunt		Tenement occupied by the late Mrs. Winfield
19	Edward Hunt	William Goodwin	Tenement
20	Edward Hunt	William Goodwin	Garden
21	John Pares	John Pares	Plantation
22	John Pares	John Lakin	The Lodge Cottage & garden
23	John Pares	Miss Berrisford	Stable
24	John Pares	John Smith	Garden & orchard
25	John Pares	John Smith	Near Lane Farm. Dwelling house, barn, stable, cowhouse, pigsties
26	Robert Battelle	Thomas Wheeldon	Orchard
27	Robert Battelle	Thomas Wheeldon	Brick & thatch farm house, barn, stable, cowhouse, pigsties & garden
28	Robert Battelle	Thomas Wheeldon	Garden & orchard
29	Robert Battelle	Thomas Stevens	Cottage & garden
30	James Hunt	Joseph Sykes	Cottage & garden
31	James Hunt	James Hunt	Dwelling House, barn, millhouse, stable, cowhouse, pigstye & yard
32	Earl of Harrington	John McConnell	Newly built brick & slate cottage store house, yard, garden, orchard

TOWN STREET


0
100 yards
Three Nooks
J. Pares
(Henry
Windley)
Town Street
The Ridings
W.F.Handley
(Thos. Rossall)
Town End Close
John Pares
(Miss Beresford)
Townend
Close
Thomas Cook jun.
Far Lane
The Ridings
The Ridings
Wm. Bostock
(J.Whitecraft)
Water Meadow
J. Pares
(J.Dimmock)
Brick Kiln Croft
Edward Hunt
(J.Macconnell)
Near Lane
The Ridings
Henry Windley
Orchard
John Pares
(Miss Beresford)
The Meadow
John Pares
(John Smith)
The Croft
Sarah Sherwin
(James Mason)
Croft
John Pares
(John Smith)
Dalby Croft,
John Pares
(H. Windley)
Croft
Rbt. Battelle
(J.Moorley)
Home Croft
Rbt. Battelle
(Tho. Wheeldon)
Pingles
Wash Crofts
James Hunt
Croft
James Hunt
Beast Lane
The Flatt
J. Pares
(John Smith)
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Cottages were smaller than the dwelling houses and farm houses. First amongst these tenants was John Lakin, in Lodge Cottage, guarding the road to Hopwell Hall. This is another building which still exists. The map of 1826 shows a rectangular house but since then a curved end has been added, an addition which is obvious from the newer, larger bricks. John Lakin, born at Sandiacre, was a joiner in addition to being keeper of the lodge. In later years he earned his living by farming; he became a church warden in spite of the fact that the vicar considered him to be a 'violent radical'.

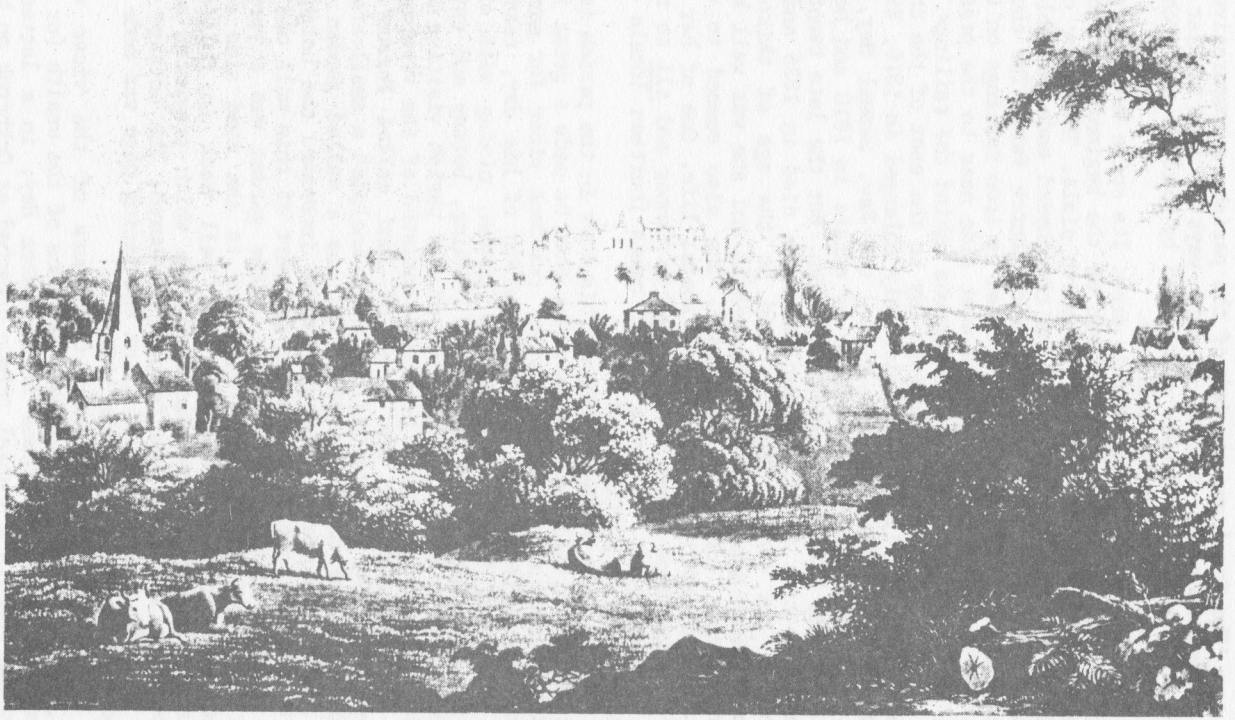
John Macconnell lived in the last cottage on the eastern side of Town Street. He married Ann Moorley in 1819 and they baptised six children in the next ten years. The death of one is recorded on a stone incorporated into the brick wall of the old vestry of the parish church.

Near this place lie the remains of
Thomas Macconnell
son of John and Ann Macconnell
who died August 22nd. 1830, aged 1 year

When the archangel's trump shall sound
And souls to bodies join
Thousands will wish their stay on earth
Had been as short as mine.

The wall containing this plaque was built by Macconnell himself. Possibly he built the cottage he lived in for it was 'newly built'. Macconnell was a brick maker and builder and he rented Brick Kiln Croft to the west of Town Street from Edward Hunt. He was frequently employed on the church and the schools. Several generations of the family continued in the building trade and in the present century a McConnell of Borrowash was a skilled brick layer.

OCKBROOK MORAVIAN LADIES' SCHOOL ESTABLISHED 1799 — BOYS SCHOOL IN 1813.



OCKBROOK VILLAGE c.1820

8. THE TOWN

'The Town' was the hub of the parish, a comparatively small area surrounding the church. In many ways it was similar to Town Street with its large houses surrounded by gardens and orchards but here there were more small dwellings.

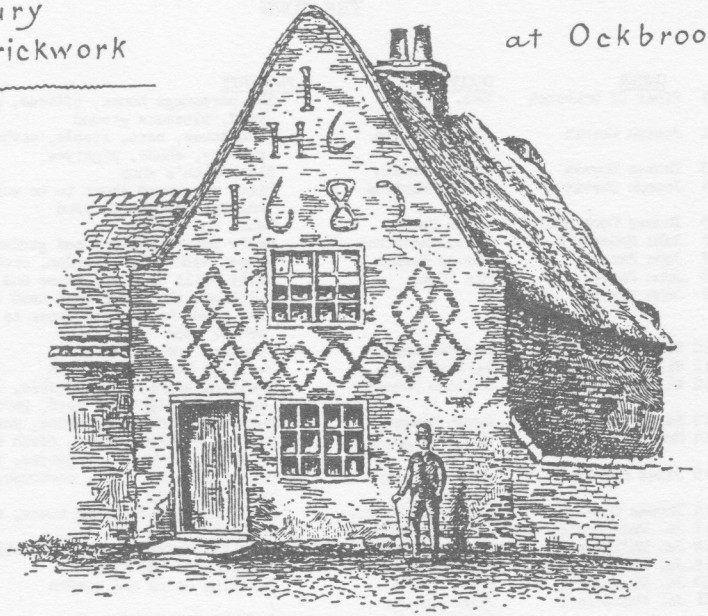
The church dominated this area. Its spire was just as we see it today but the body of the church at the beginning of the decade was smaller than now, lacking the south aisle. The major change in the 1820s was the extension of the churchyard made possible by the purchase of land from Joseph Chevin of Church Farm. The church yard was enclosed by a brick wall surmounted by iron railings on the south side. The gates were moved to the west side near to the present lych gate. The vicar planted trees and shrubs behind the railings.

In the 1820s the vicarage lay to the east of the church. It had been built in 1772 and considerably enlarged in 1816. Even so it was a small dwelling for the vicar, the Rev. Samuel Hey, and his family. He had come to the parish as curate in 1810 and he married soon after. By 1822 he had seven children. But the late twenties were not a happy time for the vicar; his wife died in 1826 and shortly afterwards his eldest daughter died at the age of thirteen. His sister Rebecca came to run his household and she was well known for her charitable works in the parish. She also seemed to make the vicarage the centre of the village social life. One of her letters, after listing nine names says,- '<u>some</u> to dinner and <u>all</u> to tea and a good deal of music.' Another letter names fourteen locals and 'all drank tea with us on Thursday'.

The life of Samuel Hey and his work in the parish is written about elsewhere.(11) There is no doubt that he made a great impact on the inhabitants as the first active, resident vicar for many years. In his home life he was a typical parson of his day, teaching his sons Latin and Greek, enjoying his garden, mixing with the local gentry, indulging in the hobbies of fishing, botany and entomology. He spent quite a lot of time out of the parish visiting relatives and travelling. The church property consisted of the vicarage, Hooks Farm at Borrowash and ten acres of land called Parson's Close. Property which he held in his own right included a small area on the opposite side of Church Street. This was a walled garden where he grew peaches, nectarines and grapes; he increased the height of the wall to keep out the village youth and part of this wall can still be seen today in Collier Lane. Next to the garden was a yard with a coach house and stable built right up to the road side of Church Street; the coach entrance was set well back in Collier Lane. Adjoining the coach house was a cottage which presented some fine brickwork on its gable end facing the church. The cottage had been built in 1682; the drawing of it on the facing page was made in 1888. The cottage survived until the 1950s.

Amongst the wealthier neighbours of the vicar was Mrs. Freer, living in Pear Tree House. Evidence of the wealth (or the generosity) of this lady comes from Rebecca Hey; in a letter to her nephew she recalls a special sermon preached at Ockbrook on behalf of missionary work,- '...a good sermon it was. Collected after it was £26. 9s. 6½d. which has astonished our Derby natives. There was one five pound note which I have traced clearly to Mrs. Freer's pocket'.

17th Century Brickwork at Ockbrook



CHURCH COTTAGE A SKETCH MADE IN 1888

Mrs. Freer's story is told on her grave stone:-

In loving memory of
MARY FREER
who during the period
of fifty years in the service
of the family of PARES of Hopwell Hall
sought in simplicity and sincerity
and in meekness and quietness of spirit
to adorn the doctrine of God her saviour
She died at Ockbrook April 1 1845
aged 85 years.

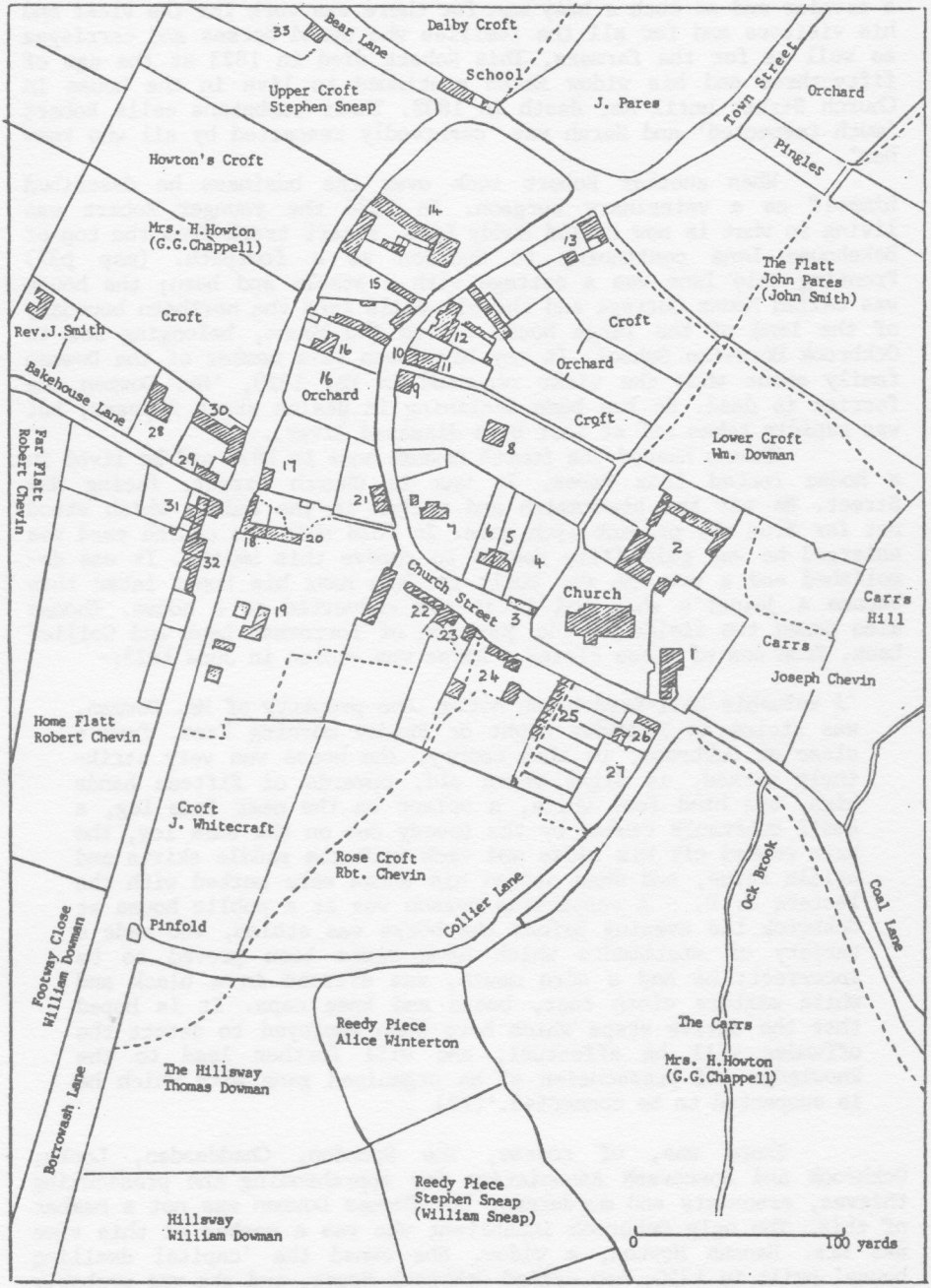
She retired from her post at the age of sixty-five and went to live in the house built for her by the Pares family.

Near neighbours of Mrs. Freer were the Dowmans. The Dowman family was one of the more prosperous working families in the town. In the 1820s there were four Dowman households under William, Robert, Sarah and Thomas. William lived in Ockbrook Lodge which had been built by his father about 1775, possibly adding to a small cottage on the site. There is a pump by the front door and in the lead are the raised letters,-

D
R M
1775

These are the initials of Robert and Mary Dowman, William's parents. In 1826 William owned, in addition to the Lodge with its surrounding crofts and orchard, eighteen acres of farm land to the west of Borrowash Road and south of the Sow Brook. This was the land awarded to Robert Dowman at the enclosure.

	OWNER	OCCUPIER	PROPERTY
1	Vicar of Ockbrook	Rev. S. Hey	The parsonage house, offices, garden, yard, pleasure ground
2	Joseph Chevin	Joseph Chevin	Farm house, barn, stable, cowhouse granery, sheds, pigstyes
3	Thomas Dowman	Thomas Dowman	Blacksmith's shop
4	Joseph Chevin	Church Wardens	Piece of ground about to be sold to enlarge the church yard
5	Thomas Cook(jun)	James Spence	House and garden
6	John McConnell	Thos.Atherstone	Newly built tenement and garden
7	John Pares	Thomas Dowman	House, wash house, garden, orchard
8	John Pares	Mrs Freer	Newly built dwelling house and croft
9	John Pares		Building, the lower part used as a stable and coach house, the upper as a girls' school room
10	Stephen Sneap	Stephen Sneap	Tenement and garden
11	William Sneap	William Sneap	Dwelling house and garden
12	William Dowman	William Dowman	Dwelling house, barn, stable, sheds cowhouse, pigstyes, yard, garden
13	Sarah Dowman	Sarah Dowman	Dwelling house, coal house, yard, croft
14	Mrs. H. Howton	G. G. Chappell	Capital dwelling house, coach house, barn, stables, cowhouse, pigsties, yard, garden
15	James Moorley	James Moorley	Dwelling house, barn, cowhouse, pigstyes, yard, garden
16	Thomas Cook(jun)	Thomas Cook(jun)	Newly erected dwelling house, orchard
17	Jo. Whitecraft	Jo. Whitecraft	Orchard
18	Jo. Whitecraft	Jo. Whitecraft	Dwelling house, cowhouse, stables, barn,
19	Jo. Whitecraft	Jo. Whitecraft	Brick yards and kilns
20	Jo. Whitecraft	Robert Wood	Dwelling house and garden
21	Jo. Whitecraft	John Stevens	)
		Edward Foss	) Three tenements
		Thomas Nadin	)
22	Jo. Whitecraft	Elizabeth Clark	)
		John Cotton	)
		William Windley	)
		Richard Rowbotham	) Tenements with gardens
		John Stevens	)
		Ann Thompson	)
		William Swindler	)
		James Pywell	)
23	Jo. Whitecraft	William Slater	Dwelling house and garden
		William Dewick	Dwelling house and garden
24	Stephen Sneap	Daniel Mellors	Cottage, garden and orchard
		John Stevens	Cottage and garden
		Ellen Simms	Cottage and garden
		William Stevens	Cottage and garden
		John Redgate	Cottage and garden
25	Robert Chevin	Hannah Bennett	)
		James Anthony	)
		Sarah Slater	)
		George Cotton	) Nine tenements and small
		William Porter	) gardens
		Joseph Ufton	)
		William Ufton	)
		Stephen Kerry	)
		.....Anthony	)
26	Rev. S. Hey	Rev. S. Hey	Stable, coach house, outbuildings
27	Rev. S. Hey	Rev. S. Hey	Walled garden
28	John Stead	John Stead	Newly built house and garden
29	John Stead	Henry Longdon	Dwelling house, butcher's shop, yard
30	John Stead	Joseph Millward	)
		William Stevens	)
		Thomas Phipps	)
		George Walker	)
		Isaac Brown	) Tenements and gardens
		Thomas Stevens	)
		George Cotton,	)
31	Robert Chevin	Robert Chevin	The Horse and Jockey Public House, butcher's shop, yard, garden, orchard
32	Robert Chevin	John Bosworth	Tenement and garden
		Isaac Beardsley	Tenement and framesmith's shop, garden
		Ann Wallis	Tenement
		Gervaise Adams	Garden
33	Stephen Sneap	Stephen Sneap	Newly built dwelling house


Bear Lane
Dalby Croft
School
Upper Croft
Stephen Sneap
J. Pares
Town Street
Orchard
Pingles
Howton's Croft
Mrs. H.Howton
(G.G.Chappell)
The Flatt
John Pares
(John Smith)
Croft
Rev.J.Smith
Croft
Orchard
Orchard
Croft
Bakehouse Lane
Lower Croft
Wm. Downman
Far Flatt
Robert Chevin
Church Street
Church
Carrs Hill
Carrs
Joseph Chevin
Home Flatt
Robert Chevin
Croft
J. Whitecraft
Rose Croft
Rbt. Chevin
Collier Lane
Ock Brook
Coal Lane
Pinfold
Footway Close
William Downman
Borrowash Lane
Reedy Piece
Alice Winterton
The Hillsway
Thomas Downman
The Carrs
Mrs. H.Howton
(G.G.Chappell)
Reedy Piece
Stephen Sneap
(William Sneap)
Hillsway
William Downman
0
100 yards

William's brother, another Robert, lived in Church Street. His household in 1821 included his wife and his widowed mother Mary who was to die in the next year at the age of eighty-one. Robert was a farrier and as such a busy man for there was work for the vicar and his visitors and for all the families who owned horses and carriages as well as for the farmers. This Robert died in 1823 at the age of fifty-three and his widow Sarah continued to live in the house in Church Street until her death in 1832. Their tombstone calls Robert 'much respected' and Sarah was 'deservedly respected by all who knew her'.

When another Robert took over the business he described himself as a veterinary surgeon. In 1826 the younger Robert was living in what is now called Muddy Lane, a cart track from the top of Bakehouse Lane continuing to Spondon as a footpath. (map p37) Fronting this lane was a cottage with a stable and barn; the house was called Mount Cottage and the old walls form the northern boundary of the land of the large house called The Mount, belonging now to Ockbrook Moravian School. It may have been this member of the Dowman family about whom the vicar reported in May 1828, 'Mr. Dowman the farrier is dead. He has been declining in health about 2 years, but was rapidly taken off at last by a diseased liver....'

Thomas headed the fourth Dowman home in 1821 and he lived in a house rented from Pares. It was in Church Street, facing New Street. He was the blacksmith and worked in the smithy which stood not far from the present lych gate. In 1828 when the church yard was enlarged he was paid fifty pounds to remove this smithy. It was demolished and a new one was built for him near his home; later this became a joiner's shop and it is now converted to a house. Thomas also owned two fields at the junction of Borrowash Lane and Collier Lane. From one of these closes a horse was stolen in June 1823;-

> 'A valuable half-bred brown horse, the property of Mr. Dowman, was stolen on Thursday night or Friday morning last, from a close at Ockbrook, in this county. The horse was very strikingly marked, is eight years old, upwards of fifteen hands high, one hind foot white, a splent on the near fore leg, a small substance caused by the speedy cut on the same leg, the hair rubbed off his sides and neck with the saddle skirts and bridle reins, and when stolen his shoes were marked with the letters T. D. - A suspicious person was at a public house at Ockbrook the evening before the horse was stolen, who made a variety of statements which have since been proved to be incorrect; he had a sore mouth, was dressed in a black and white mixture cloth coat, boots and knee caps. It is hoped that the active steps which have been employed to detect the offender will be effectual, and will further lead to the knowledge and prosecution of an organised gang with which he is suspected to be connected.'(12)

There was, of course, The Spondon, Chaddesden, Locko, Ockbrook and Borrowash Association for apprehending and prosecuting thieves, arsonists and murderers, but Thomas Dowman was not a member of this. The only Ockbrook inhabitant who was a member at this time was Mrs. Hannah Howton, a widow. She owned the 'capital dwelling house' built in 1750, now called Ockbrook House, and she was probably living there in 1821, a widow. Hannah and her husband Joseph had

great misfortune in their family as one tombstone records, using the old spelling of the name:-

In memory of the children of JOSEPH & HANNAH HOOTON
SARAH HOOTON died Nov 24 1779 Aged 5
THOMAS HOOTON died March 2 1795 Aged 20
MARY HOOTON died Oct 1 1796 Aged 10
SARAH HOOTON died April 29 1811 Aged 29
WILLIAM HOOTON died March 28 1812 Aged 19

It was the Howtons who provided lodgings for the young curate, Samuel Hey, from his arrival in 1810 until his marriage. Hey and his wife thought them very worthy people. Joseph Howton took his turn as church warden and as Overseer of the Poor. He paid for his family pew in church. Three of their daughters who survived infancy taught the girls in the Sunday School with efficiency. It is probable that the widowed Hannah and her daughters moved from Ockbrook before 1826 for their house and their forty-three acres of farm land were let at that time. Then daughter Hannah came back and in 1828 was 'at Ockbrook seeing after the finishing of her house'. She died at Ockbrook in 1833 at the age of forty-four. Her mother Hannah lived to be ninety-two.

The Chevins were another fairly prosperous farming family living in Town. They were not one of the old established families and at the enclosure had ownership of less than six acres of land. Their farm in the 1820s was Church Farm with almost fifty acres, held by Joseph Chevin. In addition to the usual farm buildings there was a granary listed, the only one in the parish. Some of his fields, Asterdale and Rose Acre, were to the west of Borrowash Road; another block of his land was to the east of Coal Lane, and this included Stony Furlongs and Black Flatt. When land was sold to extend the church yard it was the Chevins' responsibility to build the wall on its west and north sides. This wall was to be six feet high plus the coping and it was to leave a footpath round the outside four feet wide for 'Chevin's accommodation'.

Robert Chevin, the brother of Joseph, kept the Horse and Jockey, which after 1837 became known as the Queen's Head. There was a butcher's shop attached. Robert was also a farmer, owning about thirteen acres near Sow Brook including what is now the cricket pitch. But a large part of his income must have come from the houses he owned. Four of his houses in Green Lane have already been listed. There were three cottages alongside the Horse and Jockey and a line of nine cottages in Church Street, lying at right angles to the road. All of these were still inhabited within living memory.

Another group of tenements in Church Street was owned by Joseph Whitecraft. He was an industrialist, owning the brick yard and kiln next to his house at the top of New Street. There was much building in the parish in the 1820s and Whitecraft must have done good business with the building of chapels, schools and houses. He provided '200 and 12 suff tiles' for the church in 1822 for 12s. 6d. Four years later he provided the tiles for the church floor which John McConnell had levelled. He produced the bricks for Chevin's new wall round the church yard at 27 shilling a thousand, delivered. Since he rented a wharf on the canal at Borrowash it would be reasonable to assume that he sold his bricks further afield. In addition to this work he farmed more than eleven acres of his own land, including the fields of Tithe Barn Close and Red Hill, and he

rented another sixteen acres. In 1821 and 1826 he was registered as a licensed victualler.

Next to some of Whitecraft's cottages in Church Street were the five cottages belonging to Stephen Sneap who lived in 'a newly built dwelling house in Bear Lane' in a corner of his field called the Croft. It was this Stephen who owned the cottages in Church Street, two of which in later years became the White Swan. Two of his sons lived side by side in Church Street. One son, Stephen junior, was a framework knitter; he and his wife Martha had five children in the decade before he died in 1829. The other son, William, was a labourer at the time of the census, 1821, but before the end of the decade he became a grocer and was one of the several shopkeepers of Ockbrook who were fined for having false weights in 1828. He had a shed in his garden in which a beggar took refuge; the beggar was ill and the vicar's sister fed him, sending all his meals. But 'Mr. Cade said he must be moved so George Cotton had him'. It is not easy to understand why George Cotton in his tenement at the bottom of Bakehouse Lane was thought to be better able to look after the beggar. One of the sons of William Sneap, Thomas, later became a servant of Miss Beresford (p42) and it was this same Thomas who has a memorial in the church commemorating his twenty years' service as church warden.

Robert Chevin, Joseph Whitecraft and Stephen Sneap have been named as the landlords of many cottages and tenements. Another landlord was John Stead who owned nine dwellings at the bottom of Bakehouse Lane. He had bought these in 1823 when they were advertised as 'eight messuages with gardens... fronting to the road, six of which are but just finished and not yet occupied, but the other two are in the occupation of Thomas Phipps and George Cotton.' The largest was separately advertised as 'a newly erected messuage, comprising two parlours, five bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, cellar, a small entrance hall, and good staircase, together with a stable and other conveniences and about 1000 yards of garden ground....at present untenented.' This one John Stead chose to live in himself. It still stands, now called Tulip Tree House. The neighbouring new house of the Rev. John Smith also remains today with the name Elm Cottage.

One building on Church Street was unusual,- 'the lower part used as a stable and coach house, the upper part a Girls' school room'. This belonged to the Pares but the stable was not used continuously as it was available for the guests of the vicarage who arrived by coach. The upper floor continued in use as a school room until 1828 when Mr. Pares paid for a new building. The boys' school was in Bear Lane, built on the roadside and even the school had to pay its encroachment rent of four pence a year to the overseers. It was of brick and thatch and that too was in use for many years.

The Town, then, was a very mixed area. The variations in wealth and status and the variety of occupations indicate a well established and almost self-sufficient village. It centred on the church; it had its public house and its schools. It had builder, bricklayer, blacksmith, farrier, butcher and grocer, in addition to the farmers and the labourers. It was a growing village, with many new houses. The large houses were mostly taken by newcomers to the village. The smaller houses, cottages and tenements were mostly taken by people with surnames which had been common in Ockbrook for many years. These houses were meeting the needs of the growing local population.

9. THE COMMUNITY

Rapid growth, such as Ockbrook experienced in the 1820s, brings problems. In the early nineteenth century parish affairs were organised by the Vestry which was a meeting of parishioners. In Ockbrook as in many other parishes this had developed into a council of a small number of the more prosperous men of the parish, a council which ensured its continued existence by co-option. The signatures on the minutes at the beginning of the decade were:- Samuel Hey, Francis Agard, James Moorley, Henry Windley, Mark Porter, Thomas Wood, Robert Dowman, William Dowman, John Walker, and Joseph Whitecraft. All have been mentioned as men of property.

The vestry meeting chose the two church wardens whose duties included looking after the fabric of the church, allocating pews, fixing and accounting for the expenditure of the church rate, supervising the education and relief of the poor and administering the charities. Two other officials appointed by the vestry meeting were the Overseers of the Poor but their nomination was subject to the approval of the local Justices of the Peace. Their duty was to levy the Poor Rate subject to the approval of the Vestry, and to supervise its use. It was for the purpose of fixing the poor rate that the survey of 1826 was 'made in pursuance of an order of Vestry fully attended by the principal proprietors and occupiers in the parish which order was recorded in the vestry book.'

Both overseers and wardens were usually members of the Vestry and because they were the major rate payers in the parish they kept the rates as low as possible; this limited the amount of help which could be given to the poor. The overseers had the duty of supporting the sick, the old, widows and orphans, the disabled and the unemployed. All were expected to do what they could to help themselves but houses were provided when necessary, for example the houses in Green Lane for the widows Mary Lacey and Ann Street and for William Lacey in his seventies. The children in need of support were apprenticed as early as possible to a trade. The Ockbrook overseers seem to have given up the earlier practice of apprenticing the very young to local farmers in 'the business of husbandry' and 'in domestic art', which usually meant that the child was an unpaid drudge for at least seven years. This had happened in Ockbrook in earlier years, for example Oliver Foden was apprenticed to Richard Stansby of Bartlewood Farm in the art and business of husbandry from the age of thirteen to twenty-one, and Joseph Stones aged 'about ten' was apprenticed to Thomas Wood also to the age of twenty-one. By this scheme the overseers were relieved of the duty of supporting the youngsters and in addition they received a premium from the 'master' which helped to reduce the rates. The last home for the destitute was the workhouse and since Ockbrook did not have its own, Dale Abbey and Ilkeston workhouses were used in return for contributions to their upkeep.

When possible, the unemployed were set to work on jobs for the parish. The Vestry appointed a Surveyor of Highways who was responsible for repairs to the roads, bridges and drains and he employed those who could find no other work. The surveyors during the 1820s were Richard Stratford, James Handley and John Walker. The workers employed were John Stevens, John Gretton, Thomas Wheatley, James Hitchcock and John Raynor. Generally they were paid four shillings for six days' work. Samuel Ufton was paid twelve shillings for breaking eight yards of stone. These wages contrast with the payment made to the surveyors for the expenses of their annual meeting. When Stratford and Handley met, either at the New Inn or the Royal Oak,

they claimed five shillings on their expense account. Material for the work and the cartage were provided by Joseph Whitecraft, James Moorley and other members of the Vestry. Gravel was taken from the River Derwent, stones were brought from Morley Moor and oak posts came from James Hunt's land. The annual expenditure of the surveyors was about £170.

More workers were directly employed by the Vestry on the church lands. Thomas Nadin was frequently employed on spreading gravel in Church Lane and on scouring the church ditch. He turfed the extension to the church yard for fourteen shillings and six pence and he was paid at the rate of three pence a yard for digging out ninety yards for the foundations of the new church yard wall.

With the administration of parish matters entirely in the hands of local people the communities tended to be close-knit, self-sufficient and rather isolated. These characteristics were beginning to break down as the villages increased in size, but for all its growth in the decade Ockbrook was still a predominantly agricultural village. The fields penetrated the Town. Most houses of any size had their gardens and orchards. The new small houses and tenements were being built without much land but their occupants gardened on the wide verges of the roads. There were in 1826 more than forty of these roadside gardens in the north of the parish, rented for four pence a year. Ockbrook was a green village then and for many years after in spite of the infilling in the centre. The rate of building was impressive. In the whole parish there was an increase of 30% in the number of houses between 1821 and 1831. The larger houses went mostly to new-comers who were attracted by advertisements which said 'Ockbrook is well known as a desirable place of residence, and as the settlement of a respectable Moravian Establishment and Schools'. The smaller houses were mostly erected in the south of the parish so that in Borrowash little of the legacy of the nineteenth and earlier centuries remains. Ockbrook village was more fortunate in retaining its rural aspect.

This village managed to hold on to its green and open aspect until the building of large estates in the 1970s and 1980s which all but destroyed the rural charm. Viewed from Far Lane the Pares Way estate looks like any suburb on the edge of any city, yet it is the district to which the estate agents attract new-comers with the phrase 'a much sought-after locality'. The peaceful attraction of the garden village of the early nineteenth century has disappeared from that area. Nevertheless there is still much of the rural legacy remaining and much that is well worth preserving, and if some of the charm has gone, so too, have the discomforts and distresses of those earlier years. There are many more people living in much greater comfort in what is still one of the most pleasant villages of south Derbyshire.

APPENDIX

DIRECTORY OF DERBYSHIRE: STEPHEN GLOVER, 1827

Ockbrook, a pleasant village, township and parish 6 miles east of Derby in the Hundred of Morleston and Deanery of Derby....contains 1203 inhabitants who are supported by the manufacture of cotton thread, stockings and agriculture. At this village there is an establishment of ... Moravians. The ground plot of the establishment is laid out with considerable taste and is most delightfully situated. The chapel surrounded by dwelling houses are handsome buildings of brick with flagged footpaths and beautiful gardens in front in which the residents take exercise and from which they draw a considerable share of vegetables for their tables. Near to the chapel there is a burial ground in which the sexes are separated even in death. The inhabitants form an industrious, well regulated and religious community....The Brothers are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings and the sisters in tambour and needlework and embroidery....The Methodist connection have built a chapel at this village. A National School was erected in 1818. John Cresswell master.

Agard, Elizabeth (ladies' boarding school)
Bates, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth
Church, Revd. Samuel.

Families
Chappell, Geo. Graham Gent.
Beresford, Mrs.
Connor, Revd. Richard. Boarding school for young gentlemen and minister of the Moravian Establishment.
Foster, Revd. William
Flint, Edward
Hey, Revd. Samuel
Simpson, Mrs.
Stansby, Mrs.
Stead, John Esq.
Smith, Revd. John, Minister of the Moravian Establishment.

Occupiers of Land
Handley, William
Dimmock, Joseph
Holbrook, John
Hunt, James
Hunt, Edward
Page James
Porter, Mark(jun.)
Smith, John
Wood, Thomas
Sneap, Stephen
Grundy, Samuel
Cook, Thomas

Trades etc.
Anthony, James, shoemaker
Chevin, Robert, Farmer
Chevin, Joseph, Farmer
Cooke, John, miller
Dowman, Robert, farrier
Dowman, Thomas, blacksmith
Glass, John, shopkeeper
Goodman, Samuel, butcher
Goodwin, Samuel, joiner
Jerram, Thomas, shoemaker
Peat, William, victualler
Rowbothome, James, shoemaker
Stratford, Richard, victualler
Walker, John, maltster
Whitcroft, Joseph, brickmaker
Winterton, Wm. shopkeeper B.
Towle, John, gent. B.
Towle,Benj. gent. B.
(B=Borrowash)

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I record my thanks to:-
-the staff of Derby Local Studies Library, Derbyshire Record Office, York City Archives Office, The West Riding Archives Service, Leeds, and the Staffordshire Joint Record Office, Lichfield,
-Mr. A. McGibbon and the many people of Ockbrook who have talked about their village.
I am grateful to the Derby Local Studies Library for permission to reproduce the drawing on page 49 from the sketch books of G. G. Thompson.

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BORROWASH IN THE 1820s was published in 1990. This present volume,- OCKBROOK IN THE 1820s completes the picture of the parish in those years.

Ockbrook village in the 1820s was in many ways still a feudal village. There was a small number of land owners who organised the community and a large number who were organised. They are all known by name because many records were kept. Where they lived, what they earned and how they earned their living are some of the facts which can be found here. The index lists more than three hundred householders of these years. All buildings in the north of the parish are on the maps and those houses which have survived until today can easily be identified.

Printed from typesetting supplied
by MOORLEY'S PRINT & PUBLISHING Ilkeston, Derbys. ☎ 0602 - 320643